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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST APRIL.

THE FOLLOWING remarkable words fell from Prince Bismarck in the German Parliament upon the situation in Europe:

"I cannot deny that at first sight of the interpellation I doubted whether I could answer it at all, because properly speaking I have not much to say that has not already been made publicly known, especially through the proceedings in the British Parliament. If I nevertheless reply, it is because the public might otherwise conclude that I had much to conceal, and such an impression would have had a disquieting effect. I answer the interpellation all the more willingly as I gather from the explanation given by the mover of the interpellation that the policy of Germany, by pursuing, without change or deviation, the course it has hitherto taken, will remain in harmony with the views of the majority of the Parliament. The armistice which has now been concluded, gives the Russian army a consecutive position from the Danube to the Sea of Marmora, with the Danubian fortresses as its base—a fact which appears to me most important and which has not been assailed from any quarter. At the same time certain preliminaries of peace have been concluded, which I will recapitulate, in order to bring in the question whether the German Empire is therein interested. As regards the re-arrangement of Bulgaria, that country will be bounded differently to what was agreed upon at the Constantinople Conference. This delimitation however, is not of such importance as to seem to imperil, the peace of Europe. The constitution to be given to Bulgaria would be the same as that possessed by Servia before the Turks evacuated Belgrade and the Servian fortresses. As the provisions in accordance with which the Turkish army is to remain in Bulgaria, have not been decisively fixed, it will be for the Treaty Powers to settle in a more precise manner the details of this question which is left at present undecided. As regards the independence of Montenegro, Roumania, and Servia, and the position of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and other Turkish provinces, German interests are not in these matters affected in any such way as to cause our good relations with neighbouring Powers to be placed at stake. The question of the war indemnity, as far as it is of a pecuniary nature, is the affair of the two Powers which conclude peace. So far as it may be of a territorial character, it will also concern the Treaty Powers. With regard to the Dardanelles, more apprehensions have been raised than were justified by actual possibilities. The question of the Dardanelles is of powerful importance, if it is a question of placing the key to the Bosphorus in other hands than the present, and of deciding whether Russia shall be able to close the Straits at her own good pleasure or not. All other stipulations will relate more to a time of peace than a time of war—a period when it will be of importance to know whether the holder of the key of the Dardanelles is an opponent of England or of Russia. In the case of peace, so long as the Dardanelles are in hands that are independent of Russia, the terms of the treaty that may be arranged will not have the importance ascribed to them. It may be of interest to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean for it is to be decided whether the Russian fleet is entitled in time of peace to sail through the Dardanelles and show itself in the Mediterranean sea; but the question whether in war time ships of war can pass through the Dardanelles, and the question whether the possession of the Dardanelles shall be placed in other hands are quite another thing. The conjuncture is not presented by the existing situation. I only care at the present moment to point out the weighty interests respecting which, after the Russo-Turkish war has come to an end, a further war might break out. I mean to say the regulations at the Dardanelles in regard to ships of war are scarcely so important as those in regard to commerce. Herein lies Germany's chief interests in the East—that the straits and waterways, like the Danube from the Black Sea upwards, be free as they have been heretofore. It is certain that we shall attain this end, according to an official communication received from St. Petersburg, which in regard to this point simply makes reference to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. The interest which we take in the improved position of the Christians in Turkey is the second interest Germany has in Eastern matters, one less direct, but at the same time one that is dictated by humanity."

The Prince Chancellor added:

There then comes the other question whether those who are dissatisfied with the Russian arrangements and have really essential interests of their own concern are prepared to engage in war to compel Russia to renounce somewhat of her conditions at the risk of creating in Russia on the return of her troops that feeling which Prussia may have experienced in some degree after the conclusion of the peace of 1815, a feeling, I mean, that all was not yet over, and that another attempt would have to be made. If this does not succeed it will be necessary to attempt to drive Russia out of the Bulgarian towns and out of her threatening position at Constantinople. But then upon those Powers which had attained that end by war would devolve the duty and responsibility of determining what was to become henceforth of the countries of European Turkey.

It is clear from the above on which side Germany's sympathy lies.

IN THE scarcity report of the North Western Provinces published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India* occurs the following remarkable paragraph:

It must be noted, however, in respect of what has been said in paragraph 5 about canal-irrigated districts, that their comparative immunity from distress is not owing to their growing food-grains, but from the fact of their crops being safe, and of a more remunerative character, which puts the money into the hands of the cultivators to enable them to buy food when it is at an abnormally high price. But even in canal districts there will be always, in cases of famine, be a large residium of poverty-stricken people who will require assistance, but for whom district works will perhaps sufficiently provide. It seems quite clear that unless it were possible to protect all India from famine by irrigation' isolated districts so protected will not gain much, unless the communications be opened out; and distress and even famine follows so quickly on failure of crops, that the only real means of perfectly utilizing irrigation is to enable the distribution of food to be quickly made by means of railways.

But who is to pay the price of food? The people being helpless the State must help them, but where is the money to come from? The Famine Insurance Fund being absorbed by Railway and Irrigation Works, there will be no funds in the hands of Government, and it must have recourse to fresh taxation, if it means to do its duty by the Famine-stricken population. This was the problem, which we pressed upon the attention of Government during the late discussions on taxation, but it did not choose to look at it.

EVEN SUCH a calm and dispassionate paper as the *Lucknow Witness* does not approve of the Vernacular Press Act. It says:

One can but notice the unfeigned reluctance with which the Government resorted to this measure, and the uneasy doubts as to its being after all just the thing. We fully share in those doubts and regrets. We think the Government might have afforded to go calmly on its way, strong in the consciousness of right doing, strong also in its overwhelming force of arms. It would certainly have been more dignified to have overlooked and passed by the bites of these gnats, and the yelping of these small dogs. Not to do it is a confession of weakness and of deep annoyance which we should not have expected, and which is rather humiliating. It is at all events one of the strongest testimonies to the power of the press which we have seen for many a day. If a dozen, or less, young Baboos just from school, managing papers with an insignificant circulation, can terrify in time of peace a Government so strong as we had supposed that of India to be, how can we in future say anything about the gag-laws of France, Russia, or other despotic nations? The whole procedure has a bad look and sound. We hope in practice it may be less oppressive than on paper. But it puts a dangerous degree of power in the hands of local Magistrates which some of them we fear will not be loth to use."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW has proved a triumph. Forty years ago the sales of liquor in Maine averaged $20 to each inhabitant, which was about the same as in the whole country. Now in the country at large the sale is only $16 to each inhabitant, while in Maine it is certainly less than $2, and the friends of temperance say, not over $1. The Hon. Neal Dow says, "Maine saves by the prohibitory law at least $20,000,000 a year which otherwise would be spent and lost by the liquor traffic. Both political parties indorse prohibition and the enforcement of the law." Ex-Gov. Dingley says, "More than half the males are total abstainers; few are willing to have it known that they drink even moderately; very few keep liquors in their houses to offer to guests; no liquors are found at public gatherings; and the public sentiment against even the moderate use of liquors is such that business men and candidates for public office esteem it important to have it understood that they are total abstainers."

THE FOLLOWING terrible statistics of mortality in the North Western Provinces and Oudh are gleaned from official papers. Taking the division of Rohilkhund, it seems there were 38,522 deaths, whereas in January 1877 there were only 6,245. The mortality thus increased more than six-fold in this division, while in Sitapur the figures were:—1878, 2,520 and 1877 only 853; and in Hardui 2,946 as against 704. In the Lucknow division 14,743 deaths were registered; only 3,765 having been entered in the similar period last year. The Cawnpore, Gorakhpore, Basti, and other districts show a similar excess. Taking the whole of the North-West and Oudh, the total deaths are given by the Sanitary Commissioner as 173,161, as compared with 50,427 in January last year. There had been nearly as great an increase in December. And all this has occurred while the Government is levying taxes for famine relief!

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL.

IN THE pages of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone makes the following remarks on England's duty to India:

"We speak of India, and of defending our interest in India, as if we were some Eastern Sultan guarding a favorite Sultana of the Haram; who has to think only of himself and of his enemies without, and not at all of the sentiments of the Sultana herself within. Our ideas on this head require a clarifying operation, and it may be a little enlargement. There are in this matter, if it is to be raised, not two parties, but three. Besides the three or four and thirty millions of the United Kingdom, and the seventy or eighty millions of Russians, there are the two hundred and forty millions of inhabitants of India, who already have something to say to the great issue, and who, from year to year, will infallibly have more. There are two ways of vitiating a case: one is by constructing it out of bad material the other is by the ill-adjusted use of material that is good; by placing the stress upon the weakest, not the strongest, parts. No extraneous duty can be more imperative for us than the defence of India. But the first element of that defence is the establishment of the best relations with its people, and the conveyance to their minds of the conviction that our first object in holding it is their welfare. If this is not our first object, we have no business there at all; and we shall some day have to pay the accumulated cost of a great transgression. If it is our first object, we may still fall short of bringing India to recognise an ideal excellence, or even a *ne plus ultra* of practical good and satisfaction, in the dominion of the stranger. But in the choice between one stranger and another, we shall have India on our side. Horse, foot, and artillery are all very well, and are in their place essential. But this is the cardinal consideration. If this be made good, the use of force will be sustained by a law higher than the law of force, and will effect its work. And if it be not, then our horse, foot, and artillery in India will have to go the way of the horse, foot, and artillery of Austria in Italy, of Turkey in Bulgaria, and of England herself in the thirteen colonies of America.

We commend the above to the authors of the Vernacular Press Act.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is said to be far from popular among the officers of the fleet, on account of his loudly-expressed sympathy with Russia. H. R. H. it is stated has been since recalled.

A CAUTION for those, who seek to have their teeth plucked. A young woman near New York died almost instantly the other day while having a large number of teeth extracted under the influence of chloroform; the blood ran down her windpipe and chocked her, before the muscles of the throat, paralyzed by the chloroform, could act at all.

WHAT A huge industry has the printing press called forth! A report just issued makes the surprising announcement that 360,000 tons of paper are manufactured annually in Great Britain, and that the value of this enormous mass is over twenty millions.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in Parliament on the 8th ultimo that he had, a very short time ago, some anonymous verses given him consisting of a parody of Tennyson's well-known ode on the battle of Balaklava. The verses are headed "Tennyson to the Rescue." The poet is arguing in favor of the present proposition. He says:—

"Ring out your battle cry,
Yours not to reason why,
Vote this war supply
Ours not to make reply,
This must we have or die,
Ours but to say 'you lie'
Vote the six millions,
Vote the six millions."

ELIAS FRIES, one of the most distinguished botanists of our time, died at Upsala, on the 8th instant., in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Since 1851 he had been Professor of Botany at Upsala. His most famous works are his 'Systema Mycologicum,' 1821-29; his 'Lichenographia Europæa, 1831; and his 'Flora Scanica,' 1835-36. He had been since 1847 one of the eighteen gentlemen who rule literature and science in Sweden from the arm-chairs of the Royal Swedish Academy.

THE STUDY of theology seems to be on the decline in Scotland. At one of the schools in Edinburgh, says the *London Examiner*, a religious examination was going on the other day, and the examiner asked the pupils of a particular class to explain what the sacraments were. The first—baptism—was given readily enough, but a dead silence followed. The examiner repeated his demand for the next sacrament, and again his demand was met by silence. Suddenly a bright little boy stepped forward to announce that he knew, and, amid the breathless interest of the whole class, put his right hand to the top of his left shoulder, and exclaimed, "Vaccination"!

IT APPEARS from a book written by Dr. Day that headache is the current malady of the age. This intelligence is the sadder because, if you excuse yourself from an engagement on the ground of headache, no one ever believes you.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD APRIL.

ACCORDING to reports which have appeared in the Russian military papers, the Czar's trophies during the late campaign consist of 27 pashas and 145,000 officers and men, comprising 12 pashas and 28,000 men captured in Asia, and 15 pashas and 117,000 men taken in Europe. More than 18,000 horses were captured in Armenia, and 24,000 in European Turkey. The number of guns taken in Europe amount to 606; in Asia, 662; the number of tents, 20,000; rifles of various systems, 180,000; small arms, yatagans, and pistolets belonging to the irregular cavalry, 200,000, silvermounted poignards and sabres, used by the Circassians, 13,000; besides stores of gunpowder and a stock of ready-made cartridges exceeding half a million rounds.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA have each supplied lately wonderful stories for naturalists—discoveries of animals of such gigantic proportions that the marvel is how they could have escaped observation before. Herr Fritz Muller, a well-known naturalist of Brazil, supplies a German scientific periodical with a minute description of the Minhocao, a burrowing earthworm of enormous dimensions. It is described as "a worm fifty yards in length and five in breadth, covered with bones for armour, and capable of uprooting mighty pine trees as if they were blades of grass." The sea serpent is of quite modest dimensions compared to this tremendous earthworm.

IN COMMENTING on the Vernacular Press Act the *Times of India* draws the following picture of the Vice-Regal Legislative Council:

The Vice-regal Council in short appears rather in the light of a committee of theologians preparing the draft of a new Papal brief or allocution than an assembly of politicians. We find everything stated, and well stated, which can be said from the point of view of authority, but at the same time complete silence in regard to the views and feelings of those to whom it is addressed. A Council of State, such as that established by the First Napoleon, would be a much more appropriate intrument for work of the kind to which Lord Lytton is now devoting himself, than a Legislative Council with its idle simulation of the forms of free discussion.

The Council is a sham.

THE TREATY of Peace concluded between Russia and Turkey at San Stefano on March 2 bears the title of Preliminaries of Peace and contains twenty-nine articles, the substance of which is stated on good authority to be as follows:

The opening articles of the treaty relate to Montnegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria.

The indemnity to be paid by Turkey is fixed at 1,410,000,000 roubles, 1,100,000,000 of which are represented by cessions of territory in Asia. Nothing is yet fixed concerning the period and conditions of payment of the remaining 310,000,000 roubles. No gurantee is stipulated, and no mention is made of the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes or of a cession of the Turkish fleet. The treaty states that the Russian and Turkish Governments shall come to an understanding subsequently upon the mode of payment.

Pirot remains Bulgarian territory. Servia comprises Sienitza' Novi-Bazar, and Wranja. Montenegro includes Antivari, Podgoritza, Spuz, and Nicsics. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be demolished, and no Turkish Garrisons will remain in Bulgaria. A military road is to be established for the Turkish post and telegraphs, and the passage of Turkish troops, who will not, however be allowed to make any stay in the country while passing through. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. If within two years hence they shall not have settled all affairs connected with their property, the latter will be sold for the benefit of the widows and Orphan's Fund.

The arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not to be claimed. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to indemnify the sufferers by the insurrection and to provide for local needs. In case of disputed claims, Austrian and Russian commissioners will act as arbitrators.

The navigation of the Straits is declared free for merchant vessels, both in time of peace and war.

Fifty thousand Russian troops, consisting of six divisions of Infantry and two of cavalry, will occupy Bulgaria for about two years, until the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which will be fixed later between Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications with Russia both by way of Roumania and by the Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas, and the necessary depots will be established. The Russian troops during their stay will be maintained at the expense of the country. The war material in the Bulgarian fortresses, including Schumla and Varna remains the property of the Porte.

Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid, with the territories comprised are ceded to Russia.

A treaty is to be concluded between Turkey and Roumania. The latter is authorised to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte. No indemnity for Montenegro or Servia is stipulated. Servians or Montenegrins travelling or established in Turkey will be subject to the Ottoman laws in so far as the latter are not contrary to international law, Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian commisioners will determine the amount of the Bulgarian tribute according to the average actual revenue.

The reforms stipulated at the first sitting of the conference will be applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Thessaly and Epirus will have an organization similar to that of Crete in 1868. No mention is made of Greece or Crete in the treaty. The privileges of the monks of Russian origin at Mount Athas are maintained.

No mention is made of the occupation of Erzeroum or Trebizond but the Russian troops have the right to embark at Trebizond on returning to Russia. The period fixed for the Russian evacuation of the Turkish territory in Asia is six months.

The evacuation of Turkish territory in Europe will commence immediately, and be completed within three months.

The European commission for the navigation of the Danube preserves its rights intact. The Porte engages to re-establish the navigation at its own expense and to indemnify private persons who have suffered loss by the war. This double charge, which will not amount to less than 500,000*l*., will be deducted from the sums due from the Commission to the Porte.

Pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey, the present tariffs remain as before the war.

Turkey undertakes to settle in a conciliatory spirit all actions between Russian and Turkish subjects and execute immediately all legal judgments already delivered.

The treaty declares that Russia, not wishing to annex territory, receives the Dobrudscha in order to cede it to Roumania in exchange for the Roumanian portion of Besserabia.

It is stipulated that the question of the Turco-Persian frontier shall be settled within a brief period.

The treaty to be ratified within fifteen days, but its provisions become immediately obligatory.

No mention is made of the ratification of the treaty by a Congress, nor of the capitulations, nor of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

The settlement of the details concerning the payment of the indemnity which was to have been arranged at San-Stefano has been postponed.

RECENT intelligence from various sources reveal a frightful condition of public health in Russia. At the present moment there is scarcely a district in European Russia that is not afflicted with typhus fever in its most virulent form. At St. Petersburg the mortality has increased 25 per cent. from typhus alone, hundreds of sufferers in the suburbs are unable to be received in the hospitals, and the professional staff of the latter institutions have been infected with the disease likewise. The spread of the infection and the fear of contagion fills the people with terror, and they are leaving the plague-stricken districts in thousands. Has Heaven's wrath at last fallen upon Russia?

THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT, who happens to be well acquainted with the doings of the P. W. D. notices the prevalence of great discontent and dissatisfaction in the Accounts Branch of the P. W. D. in consequence as he believes of the supersession of unpatronised merit by the introduction of raw striplings, whose only qualification to appointment is that they happen to be sons and relatives of men in power. These inexperienced and untrained young men are appointed at once as Assistant Controllers, Deputy Controllers or Examiners of Accounts in supersession of Accountants in the 1st and 2nd Grades, who have grown grey in the service. We are told that the irregularity complained of has begun to be practised and that on a large scale since the departure of Col. Chesney from India, who never allowed an outsider to hold any high appointment such as Controller or Examiner at the commencement of their service. Assistant Controllers and Deputy Controllers and Examiners were invariably selected from the 1st and 2nd Grade Accountants. Is it not Sir Andrew Clarke's duty to look into these appointments?

A DARJEELING correspondent writes:

The influx of visitors to this Sanatarium is expected to be unusually large this year, owing to the approaching arrival of the Maharaja of Burdwan and the opening of the N. B. S. Railway. Provisions are already dear, rice selling at Rs. 5-8 per maund, the greatest sufferings will be the lot of those unfortunate people who stay here on business for the sake of pleasure-seekers. Nothing has as yet transpired to allow the public to form an opinion of Major Lewin the new Deputy Commissioner who has succeeded Mr. Edgar except that he occupies the most splendid house at the station the lower-foot-path of which hitherto used by the public as a thorough-fare has been closed with a warning against trespass, though the one end of the path not being fenced round may mislead many. The Lieutenant-Governor has rejected the application of residents and others for the services of an Assistant Surgeon.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the opening of the N. B. S. Railway having led the Postal authorities to close the postal road between Bogra and Serajgunge covers from the nearest stations are now received very late perhaps 24 hours later. There ought to be facilities of communication between places not affected by the new Railway.

A CORRESPONDENT from Behar says that the money which is now thrown away in the endeavour to suppress infanticide and abortion would go a great way to effect the object aimed at, if it were spent in promoting Munshi Pearylal's scheme of marriage reform. It is the poverty of the people, which prevents the marriage of their daughters on account of the heavy expenditure, which it involves, and lead to the accumulation of grown-up un-married girls with the sad consequences, which all deplore.

THE PIONEER says that Mr. Eden's scheme for the establishment of Civil Appellate Benches in groups of districts is likely to be adopted shortly.

Mr. C. T. BUCKLAND succeeds Mr. Stuart Bayley in the Bengal Council; Mr. H. A. Cockerell succeeds Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. A. B. Inglis, of Messrs, Begg, Dunlop & Co., Mr. H F. Brown. Probably Mr. Brookes of Messrs Hamilton & Co. will succeed Mr. Jennings.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, is gazetted to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Reynolds. Mr. D. M. Barbour acts as Secretary in the Financial Department.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a circular letter signed by Babu Ramsunker Sen Rai Bahadur, Babu Bhugovan Chunder Bose, Babu Durga Mohun Dass and Mr. Anand Mohun Bose, relative to the establishment of an Association under the style of Purva Bangla Sunmiloni Sabha or East Bengal Friendly Association, which proposes to provide for the protection, help and medical relief of students who visit Calcutta for education. The projectors ask for support from the public to enable them to carry out their objects. We hope those, who feel interested in the project, will come forward with contributions.

FRIDAY 5TH APRIL.

We regret to learn from the Lahore paper that the distress in Cashmere is much more severe than was at first reported. Thousands of starving men, women, and children have flocked into our territories for food. At Sealkote about 2,700 poor creatures are on gratuitous relief, and some 1,000 men receiving bread and small pay for working on one of those "famine relief roads" which lead nowhere, but work which is supposed to check the demoralisation of destitution. Colonel Norgate, Cantonment Magistrate, and the Civil and Military authorities are working hard to combat the distress, which however s likely to increase, if the immigration continues.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Mr. G. C. Paul has been at last confirmed in his appointment of Advocate General. Why the confirmation had been withheld for so many years is a State secret, which outside barbarians are not of course previleged to pry into.

THE UNCERTAINTY of the situation in Europe has affected the money-market in Calcutta. The price of Four per cent. Government Securities, as usual for some time past, has fluctuated in accordance with the tenor of the telegrams received from England as tending either to war or peace There has been very little doing on the whole, and daily quotations since last Thursday are as follows; $94\frac{1}{8}$, $93\frac{3}{4}$, $93\frac{5}{8}$ to $93\frac{1}{2}$, $93\frac{1}{2}$, $93\frac{3}{4}$, $93\frac{3}{8}$, closing to-day at $93\frac{3}{8}$. Fives-and-a-half have been steady at 103. In the Share Market business has been very dull. The rumour of an impending loan has also unsettled the market.

MR. STEVENS, Magistrate of Nuddea, has been transferred to Moorshedabad and Mr. Bradbury has been appointed to act as Magistrate of Moorshedabad till relieved by Mr. Stevens. As no successor has yet been appointed to Mr. Stevens in Nuddea, is his transfer to Moorshedabad a mere paper appointment?

ACCORDING to a contemporary great dissatisfaction is said to be expressed by Europeans at Kandy in consequence of the Chief Justice, Sir John Phear, who is presiding there at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, having allowed eight Cinghalese prisoners charged with coffee-stealing to be tried by a Cinghalese jury. Sir John Phear understands law better than these malcontent Coffee-Planters. Our contemporary remarks: "Each prisoner had a right to challenge five jurymen peremptorily, that is, without assigning any reason; and as they were advised to exercise this right, the Chief Justice had very little option in the matter." Quite so.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to enquire into and report on the drainage of Dinagepore.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER of the journal of the National Indian Association contains an account of a lecture delivered at Leipzig by Babu Nishikant Chuttopadhya. "Last autumn," says the writer, "a Bengali, Mr. Nisi Kant Chattopadhyaya, who has been studying at the University of Leipzig for some time, and has lately been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of St. Petersburg, delivered an extempore address in English to this society, which was listened to with much interest. The subject was 'Great Men.'"

SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL.

THE NATIONAL PAPER has become a bie-weekly. We congratulate our contemporary on his enterprise. We wish him every success.

WE ARE requested to mention that Raja Kali Narain Roy Bahadur of Dacca has subscribed Rs. 500 in aid of the Oriental Seminary Building Fund

THE RATE of mortality in Calcutta is rising fearfully. The deaths during the week ending 30th March last were 400, of which 102 were from small-pox and 80 from cholera, from fever only 96 and diarrhœa and dysentery 29. There were only 7 deaths from tetanus and 8 children were still born and 12 died from old age. The unusual mortality from small-pox deserves enquiry. What has the Vaccination Department to say about it?

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Bombay, dated the 5th instant:

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National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

Bombay, April 5.—There was a riot at Surat this morning. The Dispensary was destroyed. The Borah shop-keepers are desperate against the license tax. The Collector and Engineer were stoned and the soldiers clubbed. Three of the mob were shot, but not dead. Infantry are patrolling streets.

THE SAME JOURNAL has received the following :

Lahore April, 5.—The Raja of Suket was deposed here to-day under the orders of the Government of India for misconduct. His son will succeed. The deposed Raja remains at Lahore.

IT APPEARS from the results of experimental famine census taken in the famine and non-famine districts of Madras that the normal increase of population by 1½ per cent. per annum is observable in the non-famine districts, but that in the famine districts the population in every case is considerably less than this normal, the deficiency ranging from ten per cent. in Chingleput to 25 per cent. in Karnul and Kadapah. Will the total mortality from the Famine in Madras be ever known ?

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON'S departure from British Burmah is widely regretted. A public dinner was given to him by the European residents of Rangoon. The Burmese are said to be collecting a subscription to present Mr. Thompson with a gold cup of Burmese manufacture.

RAILWAY THIEVES seem to be more dexterous than ordinary thieves. A merchant had despatched by the East India Railway 79 cans of ghee, 20 of which in course of transit were converted into cotton seed oil The party sued the Railway Company in the Calcutta Small Cause Court for loss sustained, and the Judge, Babu Grishchunder Ghose, rightly decreed the suit.

WE UNDERSTAND that all ordinary leave to Military Officers will be stopped this year during the present threatening aspect of affairs.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a long letter signed R. L. M. anent the controversy regarding the Botany of Mr. Watts M. B. We have already intimated that we cannot burden our columns further on the subject.

MADRAS FAMINE report dated the 2nd instant shews net increase during the week on works 15,082, decrease on gratuitous relief 8,642, prices fluctuating.

IN VIEW of the general uncertainty of the situation in Europe the Government of India is considering the expediency of certain necessary preparations of a purely precautionary character and as the reserves have been called out in England it has been decided to stop furlough. The Government also intends immediately to strengthen the Sind frontier.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Constantinople, 31st *March*.—The Turkish Artillery have re-occupied the lines of Baynkdere. The general evacuation of the quadrilateral fortresses by the Turks has been deferred.

1*st April*.—The Russian troops are fortifying the lines of Tchataldja. Ghazi Ahmed Muktar has been appointed Chief of Turkish Staff and Ghazi Osman Governor of the Province of Constantinople.

St. Petersburg, 31*st March* —General Ignatieff has returned from Vienna. It is semi-officially stated that Count Andrassy exactly specified to General Ignatieff the Austro-Hungarian interests, and declared to him that Austria rejects the treaty of peace, as clashing with European and Austro-Hungarian interests. General Ignatieff received *ad referendum* statements made by Count Andrassy.

Berlin, 3*rd April*.—The Emperor William is very unwell.

4*th April*.—Prince Bismark has telegraphed that Germany cannot enter the Congress, because it is impossible to do so without England.

Simla, 4*th April*.—H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Lytton, and suite arrived here yesterday evening at 5-30. All well. The announcement made by the *Bombay Gazette*, relative to the employment of an Indian Army Corps in Mesopotamia &c., is quite unfounded.

London, 1*st April*.—The British Government has warned all the Colonies of the necessity of defensive measures at all assailable outlying territory.

1*st*.—The Queen's message to Parliament is brief and formal, and explains the immediate calling out of the Reserve Force, by the necessity of taking steps for the maintenance of peace, and the protection of British interests. Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury had been appointed Foreign Minister, and that Colonel Stanley had been appointed Secretary of War, whilst Mr. Hardy succeeds the Marquis of Salisbury.

2*nd*.—The debate on the Queen's Message will not come on until the 8 h instant. The Grand Duke Nicholas is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey.

2*nd* —Gathorne Hardy, New Secretary of State for India, has been raised to peerage under title of Lord Staplehurst. Circular despatch from Lord Salisbury to powers summarizes diplomatic correspondence with Russia, relative to Congress. His Lordship deeply regrets decision arrived at by Russia to exempt certain peace conditions from debate in the proposed Congress, and refuses to accede to partial examination of conditions of treaty terms whereof prove it would have grave result of subordinating Eastern Europe to Russia.

3*rd* —The Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the Commons last night, said that Government had received no information, confirming Sir Richard Temple's refusing the inhabitants of Bombay the use of the Town Hall for a license tax meeting. Mr. O'Donnell gave notice of an intention to question the Government concerning the subject at a subsequent period. Professor Fawcet made a motion condemning the salt and license tax in Sir John Strachy's late budget, and demanding economy. Mr. Grant-Duff spoke in opposition to the motion. Sir George Campbell and Mr. Smollett urged economy, and Messrs. Barley and Massey spoke in defence of the Indian Government. Lord George Hamilton said the Indian Government sought to equalize the duties, and secure the cheap supply of salt, and that Sir John Strachy, by a masterly stroke, had effected a saving of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, and given practical proof of economy having been exercised. He objected to the House of Commons overruling the deliberate policy of the Indian Government. The Commons eventually negatived the resolution by 163 against 87 votes. A Royal proclamation has been issued ordering Militia and Reserves to assemble by the 19th April. Sir Charles Adderley has been raised to the Peerage and Lord Sandon has been appointed President of the Board of Trade in his place. Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson has been appointed a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Gregory Paul has been appointed Advocate-General, Bengal. Mr. John Marriot is appointed Judge Advocate-General of Bombay.

4*th*.—The situation is uncertain. The English and the greater part of the Continental Press applaud Lord Salisbury's circular despatch. Austria has replied to General Ignatieff in an equally decisive manner. The tone of the Russian Press indicates that Russia is hesitating. The Earl of Leitrim, with his clerk and coachman, has been shot at by an assassin in Donegal and killed. The assassin has escaped. The Sultan has conferred the order of Medjidie on Sir Salar Jang.

4*th*.—The London papers state that Lord George Hamilton will be Vice-President of the Committee of the Council of Education, and that the Honorable Edward Stanhope becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India.

4*th April*.—In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in his budget for the past year. The actual revenue is set down at £79,763,298, which is in excess of the estimate by £617,298, and the actual expenditure at £78,903,495. The actual surplus is £859,803. Of the six millions lately voted by Parliament £3,500,000 have already been expended, therefore the deficit is £264,000 (*sic.*) The estimated expenditure for the coming year is put down at £81,920,000 without extraordinary expenditure, and the estimated revenue at £79,460 000. The deficit is estimated at £1 560,000, which with exchequer bonds and extraordinary expenditure, comes up to £5,500 000. The budget provides for an increase of the dog tax and of two pence in the pound in the income tax, and also for an increased duty on tobacco by four pence. This leaves a deficit still of £1,500,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said that no fresh negotiations relative to the Congress had taken place.

Bombay, 6th April.—The corvette *Penelope* reinforces the China squadron. It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that England merely proffers objections. If England and Austria made proposals, they might arrive at a basis of agreement.

St. Petersburg 5th April.—Prince Gortschakoff has declared to the Roumanian Diplomatic Agent here that Russian insists on the cession of Bessarabia, and that if Roumania resists, the territory would be taken by force and the Roumania army disarmed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1 Report on the Administration of the Customs Department of the Bengal Presidency for 1876-77. 2 A Brief History of the Tikari Raj. 3. The Sixth Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1877. 4. A Bombay Reprint of the Vernacular Press Act being a supplement to the *Indian Spectator* for March 31st 1878. 5. Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay and collection of Time Tables &c. 6. Indian Postal Guide, No. XII. 1878. 7. The Mahabharat in Bengali Prose, published by Protapchunder Roy, Nos. 18 to 20. 8. The Village Panchayat, a remedy for agrarian disorders in India—a paper read before the East India Association, by W. Wedderburn Esq. Bombay Civil Service. 9. Prospectus of Nobinchunder Sen Kobiraj and Co.'s Hindu Charitable Dispensary with rules of treatment and description of patent medicines. 10. Rules and bye-laws of the Arjya Samaj of Benares. 11. Hindu Prodipa, Vol. I. No. 8. 12. Report of the Madras Famine Committee, No. 24. 13. Memorial of the Rajshye. Association to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the subject of Vernacular Education in Bengal. 14. The *Bharat Sromojibi* or *Indian Workman* No. 4.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar on *Thursday* the 11*th instant* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Electrical Discharges and their effects.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the 13*th April* next at 4 P. M.

Subject : Constitution of Matter.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
6*th April* 1878. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1878.

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

THE present situation of England as might be expected has called forth the liveliest sympathy in the Colonies, and it is being openly discussed how far the Colonies can assist the mother-country with men. We have received a valuable letter addressed by certain military officers to the "*Broad Arrow*" on the subject of the Militia of England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The authors of this letter point out that England "has on the one hand, a large English Army of 62,000 men in India, which cannot leave that country for fear of a rising of the natives and an irruption on the North-West Frontier; and, on the other hand, a Militia Army of 115,000 men, none of whom can be ordered out of England to support the Empire when hard pressed." As to the first we need hardly remark that there is no fear of a rising in India. If any proof of our assertion were needed, we might remark that the news of the imminency of a war between England and Russia has filled the people of this country, we speak particularly of Bengal, with the deepest anxiety, and that they to a man pray to God that the calamity may be averted. Such a feeling does not imply that the people are prepared for an up-rising. With regard to the second the writers of the letters before us suggest that without in any way interfering with the Volunteer forces existing in England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which should be maintained in as high a state of efficiency as possible, the Militia of the four nations should be made "active"—that is, liable to do garrison duty abroad whenever the troubles now beginning in the world render the concentration of the British Army imperative. The Militia Army in England consists of 123 regiments of Infantry and 32 regiments of Artillery. It is probable that many of these regiments would volunteer, if called on, for the "active" list. The term of foreign service could be limited to one or two years, with a bounty on embarkation and a year's pension on return. The Canadian Militia consists of the active Militia and the reserve Militia. The former has not as yet been called on to volunteer for duty in England, but there can be no doubt that many regiments would do so. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding the Dominion Militia, says in his report of 1876 :—

"There is a great military spirit among all classes of the population of Canada, which would ensure immense efforts and sacrifices in the event of alarm or apprehension of danger. It has been frequently exhibited, and it is hardly necessary for me to bring it again to notice so prominently except with the view of adding that, given that valuable element of zealous patriotism, it should be cultivated and encouraged in every possible way to serve the country efficiently, if ever suddenly required to be called into action."

"All who value the integrity of our Empire," say the authors of the letter before us, "will rejoice at these words. They come from an authority which cannot be gainsaid, and open the door for those advances towards our great colonies, which alone are wanting to put us in a proper military position before the world: The active Militia of ten out of twelve districts in Canada were called out for training in 1876. This force consisted of five regiments of cavalry, fifteen field batteries, forty garrison batteries, and ninety battalions of infantry." The Canadian field batteries, under the inspection of that able and scientific officer, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Strange, R. A., are, we are told, in an advanced stage of discipline for Militia Artillery. The reserve Militia consists of the enormous number of 600,000 enrolled men, every man of whom must turn out when called on, according to the law of the country. Of course this prodigious force is not armed or equipped, as there is no necessity for so doing; but the Canadians deserve great credit for the example of vigour they have set in passing such a law. In Australia there are numerous Volunteer corps, it is now in contemplation to raise a Militia force in that country. It is, therefore, exceedingly opportune to call on the people of Australia and New Zealand to consider the situation carefully. "Should the arrangements we advocate," say these writers, "be carried out, a great portion of our Regular Army of 200,000 men would be free to concentrate with a powerful native Army where most required. In fact, one point only would remain to make us a military nation, and that is, a considerable increase in the field batteries of the Royal Artillery to be in full proportion to the masses of Infantry we could put in the field. To give full freedom to an "active" Militia will require a more careful organisation of our great Volunteer army. The three services of the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer armies of England and her colonies are dependent upon each others' efficiency. No one branch can be neglected without crippling the

freedom of action of the others." During the Crimean War, England raised two foreign legions, one German and one Italian. This proceeding cannot now be repeated, the Germans and Italians are wanted to do their own fighting. It is, therefore, a growing necessity in times of danger to the British Empire, to fall back on the good old constitutional force of Militia so suitable to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, to say nothing of its being taken up and laid aside at pleasure. The Militia of England plays a prominent part in her history. The armies of Edward the III., which shattered the chivalry of France, were Militia. It is true they were trained to shoot with the bow, but so can the Militia be now with their rifles. The battles of the Wars of the Roses were fought by Militia troops. Burgoyne with his regulars, Hessians and Indians, had to surrender at Saratoga to the Militia of the English Colonists in America. Numbers of Militiamen, fresh from their regiments, swelled the ranks of the English infantry at the battle of Waterloo, and lastly, the terrible battles of the Wilderness round Richmond, were fought out to the bitter end by Militia troops. The population of the English Colonies in America, when they were driven into a separation from the Mother Country, was only 2,000,000. That of Australia is now 2,500,000, with a trade of £83,000,000, equal, as a writer has lately said, to the commerce of England at the commencement of this century, when she foiled united Europe in its confederacy against her. Her boundless pastures are occupied by 52,000,000 sheep and 3,000,000 cattle. These figures prove that this is no mushroom growth of a transient nature. Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, calculates that at the end of this century Australia will have a population of 5,000,000 and in 1950, 31,000,000. The City of Melbourne is one of the most beautiful in the world and contains over 260,000 inhabitants. New Zealand is also rapidly increasing in wealth and population, and has a splendid future in prospect. We do not, therefore, think the proposal an extravagant one, that as a commencement New Zealand should raise two regiments of active Militia, Queensland two, New South Wales four, Victoria four, and South Australia two regiments. If these fourteen regiments were carefully trained and kept up to the strength of 1,000 men each, England would gladly pay for their services for garrison duty in the east, when compelled to concentrate some of her regular infantry elsewhere. The writers thus conclude: "there can be no surer way of consolidating the power of the British Empire, than by leading the young nations of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to join in its trials and struggles, as well as in its glories." It will be thus seen that England's resources are vast, and should the crisis apprehended really arise, her children in the Colonies would be by the side of the old mother to fight her cause.

INDIA'S DUTY TO ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH the situation in Europe, according to Reuter, is uncertain, still the tone of the later telegrams seems to be pacific, and war between England and Russia, as we sincerely and earnestly hope, may be averted. England is firm, and the circular despatch of the new Foreign Minister, Lord Salisbury, insisting on the submission of the peace conditions of Russia affecting the general interests of Europe, to a Congress of the Great Powers for ratification, is said to be applauded by the Continental Press. Austria has spoken in the same language. The mission of General Ignatieff to *sumjao* Austria has not proved successful. France, though prostrated, is still a lion taking rest in its own den, and the sympathy of the French is decidedly with the English. Turkey too seems to be not quite reconciled to her lot. And last, though not the least, Prince Bismarck has declared that Germany will not enter the Congress without England. The altered attitude of Prince Bismarck is significant. Can it be due to the illness of Emperor William? Between Emperor William and Emperor Alexander, the Uncle and the Nephew, there is a perfect *entente cordiale*, but there is not, it is said, much love lost between the Crown-Prince of Prussia and the Czar of Russia. The Crown-Prince having married England's daughter feels naturally enough a sympathy for that country, and possibly the prospect of the immediate succession of His Royal Highness has influenced the counsels of the Prince Chancellor. Be that as it may, it is evident that the aspect of affairs in Europe was better last week than it was in the previous week.

But supposing that the worst should come to the worst, that a war should break out between England and Russia, what should India do in the crisis? Her duty to the governing country is plain. In the preceding article we have seen how England's situation is viewed in the Colonies, and what likelihood is there of their coming to the help of the mother country. India's situation is peculiar. Although she is a loyal dependant upon England, still her loyalty we fear is not fully relied upon, because of her foreign origin. But this is a mistake. India has certainly her grievances, but so have the colonies and even England against her ruling body. There is not a country that has not some causes of complaint, right or wrong, against the policy and measures of the Government which rules over it. But the existence or agitation of those grievances does not imply a desire to overthrow the Government, to lay the axe at the root of order, in short to effect a revolution. Indeed, the expression of political grievances in a public manner with a view to reform and redress, is a sign of political health It shews that the aggrieved seek redress, not by secret intrigue or combination, but by public representations in a lawful and constitutional manner. Our rulers may, therefore, rest assured that the symptoms of dissatisfaction which they may notice among the princes and people of India are no symptoms of a wish for a political revolution, Far from it. Both the princes and people of India fully appreciate the order which the English have introduced, the protection and security which they have given, and the principles of progress, which they have instilled into life. The best proof of the loyalty of the princes and people of India is their feeling towards England in the present crisis. We believe we may say without a fear of contradiction that with the exception of a few bravados here and there, who have little stake in the country, and who have more to gain than to lose by a revolution, there is not a soul in India, who rightly appreciates the position but would not regret a war between England and Russia, and who, should the evil day come, would not range himself under the British banner. But should India remain passive? Should India allow her rulers only to infer that she will not swerve from her loyalty to the British Crown? No, we think, she should give some positive assurance. In what way can she assist England in the present crisis? With men, and who have the men to spare? It is the native Princes and Chiefs. It is true that the Native Princes have been themselves much reduced in their resources, that a shortsighted policy has imposed upon them the necessity of diminishing their forces, but still they can be of much use to the British Government in a crisis like the one, which now threatens it. We saw in 1857 what valuable help was rendered by the Native Princes to our Government. It was the Punjab chiefs who chiefly enabled Archdale Wilson to break the neck of the revolt at Delhi. It was the heroic loyalty of Sindia, who risked his own throne for the sake of the British Government, which saved Central India. It was the fidelity of the Rajputana chiefs, which made the restoration of tranquility in Northern India easy. It was the active efforts of the Nizam of Hyderabad, which prevented a general conflagration in the Southern Presidency. The same princes may now offer like services in case of an attack upon India. Our Government is already making preparations to fortify its position in different parts of the country, but nothing we believe would be more pleasing than assurances of loyal support from the powerful princes of India in its present situation. Then some may assist the Government with money, if necessary. That there are loyal subjects of the Crown, who are not behind-hand in this respect, was proved in a most pleasing form the other day. Several lacks of rupees were raised by Government by private negotiations from a few individuals without any difficulty when the cash balances went down owing to the drain consequent on the famine. Some of these gentlemen did not even charge interest. This fact shews that the feelings of the natural leaders of the people are with the Government. Then there are many natives, who are willing to serve as volunteers, but it rests with the Government whether or no it should accept their services in that form. At any rate India's duty to England in the present crisis is plain, and if the worst come to the worst, we are satisfied that the Indian subjects of the Queen will not be found wanting.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

THE complications in England have led to a change in the *personnel* of the India Office. Lord Derby has resigned, and Lord Salisbury has succeeded him. Many persons seem to have been taken by surprise by this appointment. They seem to think that Lord Salisbury being a Russo-phil, he was the last person, who should have been charged with the Foreign Affairs. Then they argue that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, though members of the same cabinet, have been reputed to be at loggerheads on many important questions of Foreign and Domestic politics. Further, they say that Lord Salisbury being a man of sanguine temperament cannot brook opposition. All this may be partially true, but there are good reasons why Lord Beaconsfield should ask Lord Salisbury's assistance in this crisis. In the first place the Conservatives are not of one mind on the Eastern Question. Although from motives of Party policy they support the Premier, it cannot be denied that the moderate views of many of his supporters greatly mould his own opinions and course, and they look upon Lord Salisbury as their spokesman. Then, again, although Lord Salisbury has been opposed to an aggressive policy against Russia, even his Lordship's patience has a limit, and his blood cannot remain cold when he sees that Russia by her dictatorial course is bent upon dragging England through the mire. Lastly, though Lord Salisbury may cherish too much confidence in his own opinions, he knows well the value of party and official discipline, and we cannot believe that he is really impatient of the control of the Prime Minister. If that had been the case, he would not have surely held office so long under Lord Beaconsfield. Indeed, we are disposed to think that there is a greater cordiality between Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury than the outside public give them credit for. Be that as it may, we are more concerned with the India Office than with the Foreign Office, and it may be asked whether His Lordship's transfer is a loss to India. With all our respect for Lord Salisbury's talents, abilities and determined character, we do not hesitate to say that it is not a loss to India. The Marquis of Salisbury seems to be an altogether different man from Viscount Cranborne. Viscount Cranborne was young, and had to make his reputation. He was full of fresh ideas, energy and lofty aspirations, and although his connection with the India Office was not long he left a deep impress upon it. As Marquis of Salisbury he seems to have completly changed. During his five years' sovereignty at the India Office he has given ample evidence to shew that he does not care so much for India as he did before. Personally he does not seem to take much trouble about Indian affairs. He evidently leaves the brunt of the work to the Under-Secretary and the members of his Council, while on all important matters, which involve questions of policy, he sets his own iron will upon them, regardless of consequences to the millions, whose destinies are committed to his sway. He does not even personally know all the officers of the India Office. We heard a rather good joke the other day. We were told that such an important functionary of the India Office as the Military Secretary, Col. Johnson, has not had an opportunity of exchanging a word with the Secretary of State since his appointment. The effects of Lord Salisbury's five years' rule have been any thing but advantageous to the people of India. His coquetting with Manchester is a matter of the deepest regret throughout India. In the

midst of famine and depressed finance in India he has helped his Manchester friends to obtain a slice of the bread, which he holds out to them like a sop to Cerberus, to the disappointment of the people of India. He has done nothing to reduce the home charges of India, although the Indian Government has been repeatedly crying out against them. He has done nothing to improve the relations of the Government with the princes and people of India; on the contrary he has made tight the chains of imperialism. He has given his assent to the new schemes of taxation, regardless of the past pledges of Government, of disarmament of the people, and of the suppression of popular opinion through the medium of the Vernacular Press. The rule of the Court of Directors and the wise and beneficent sway of Lord Halifax as the Secretary of State under the direct Government of the Crown had taught the people to believe that however capricious the local Government might be, redress was sure to come from the India Office, but that hope has been dashed to the ground by the successive administrations of the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Salisbury. In the case of the latter our regret is the more, because as Lord Cranborne he had given good promise of future excellence. It is not therefore without pain we say that India is not particularly sorry at the transfer of Lord Salisbury to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who has been elevated to the Peerge, and taken the name of Lord Staplehurst, becomes the Great Mogul of India. His Lordship is new to India, and it is therefore difficult to forecast the course of his Indian administration. He is an able and strong man, and has a considerable debating power. As a cabinet minister, his Lordship may be said to possess a sort of general acquaintance with the leading questions of India. Whether he will tread in the footsteps of his predecessor or chalk out a policy of his own remains to be seen. Lord George Hamilton too has changed place. His Lordship, though young, has given ample evidence of his ability and aptitude to master Indian details. He was the spokesman of the India Office in the House of Commons, and he played his part well in the House. We do not clearly perceive why he too has left the India Office; possibly the new Indian Minister wants an Under-Secretary, with whom he is in accord and sympathy. The Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, who becomes the Under-Secretary of State for India, comes from a good stock; he made a good *debut* two years ago in moving the Address to the Queen; he is also young and has a reputation for ability. This is all that we know of our new masters. In the administration of Indian affairs much depends upon the personal character of the statesmen, who guide the vessel of the State. The change in the *personnel* of the India Office may lead to a change in the method of business, but we are afraid there is no prospect of a radical change in the cardinal principles under the present Ministry. But we should not judge too hastily. Both Lord Staplehurst and the Hon'ble Mr. Stanhope have to make their reputation as Indian rulers, and we hope that they will not throw away their opportunities to shew that in all that they may do the happiness of the people of India will have their first consideration.

MR. LUTTMAN JOHNSON ON INDIAN FINANCE.

MR. LUTTMAN JOHNSON, late Private-Secretary to Sir George Campbell, and erewhile Secretary to the Government of Assam, has issued a remarkable pamphlet on Indian Finance. Although he says modestly that his publication is intended for "non-Indian readers," his Indian readers will still do well to read it carefully, for it presents Indian Finance from stand-points, which they are not accustomed to take in viewing the financial position of India. Mr. Luttman Johnson remarks at the outset: "The fate of that empire is, in the first place, merely a question of Finance. If we cannot defend and rule India with the means available, we are bound to confess our failure, and to withdraw from the country. In undertaking the government of India, the British nation has accepted a great trust. Every Englishman is bound, so far as he is able, to study the question upon which the due fulfilment of that trust depends. He is the more bound to do so because the Indian taxpayer has no control over the expenditure of the taxes which he pays." We entirely agree. If India under British rule fails to pay her way, it behoves England to consider whether it is worth her while to keep the Indian empire. Mr. Luttman Johnson has intelligently discussed the various features of Indian Finance. He thus classifies the gross receipts of British India:

1. About five-thirteenths of the revenue is rent.
2. Rather less than two-thirteenths of the revenue is tribute.
3. Rather more than two-thirteenths of the revenue is receipts from business operations.
4. About one-thirteenth of the revenue is a drawback upon expenditure.
5. Only three-thirteenths of the revenue is raised by taxation.
6. Of the revenue raised by taxation, a large proportion, nearly two-thirds, is obtained from taxes on the necessaries of life.

In the same way he classifies expenditure:

1. About two-sevenths of the expenditure is upon the government of the country.
2. Rather less than one-fourth of the expenditure is upon the defence of the counry.
3. Rather more than one-sixth of the expenditure is in payment of obligations,
4. About one-twentieth of the expenditure is a drawback upon receipts.
5. About one-tenth of the expenditure is upon business operations, which should be remunerative.
6. Nearly one-seventh of the expenditure is upon Permanent Improvements.

Of the 20 millions annually expended on the internal administration of the British Indian Empire, some 5¾ millions are spent on objects which are purely imperial. Of this sum about 2 millions are spent in England, and some 3¾ millions in India. The remaining 14¼ millions are distributed among the different provinces as follows:—

Oudh	...	...	£500,000
Central Provinces		...	575,000
British Burmah	...	...	625,000
Assam	...	...	325,000
Bengal	...	...	3,200,000
North-Western Provinces		...	2,400,000
Punjab	...	...	1,350-000
Madras	...	...	2,375,000
Bombay	...	...	2,900,000

If we deduct per contra receipts the net cost of the whole administration is only some 17 millions. Is there any other country more easily governed than India? The cost of administration per head of the population is as follows, in each province, in shillings and decimals of shillings:—

Province.			Population.	Cost per head.
Oudh	...	...	11,220,232	·9
Central Provinces	...	...	8,106,569	1·4
British Burmah	...	...	2,747,148	4·5
Assam	...	...	4,132,019	1·5
Bengal	...	...	60,595,524	1·
North-Western Provinces		...	30.781,204	1·5
Punjab	...	...	17,611,498	1·5
Madras	...	...	30,203,009	1·5
Bombay	...	...	16,349,280	3·5

Again, if we compare the cost of administration with that of the taxation of each province, we find that the various provinces spend on administration the following proportions of their incomes:—

Oudh	... 23 p.c.	N.-W. Provinces	... 35 p.c
Central Provinces..	40 p.c.	Punjab	... 37 p.c.
British Burmah	... 33 p.c.	Madras	... 30 p.c.
Assam	... 49 p.c.	Bombay	... 45 p.c.
Bengal	... 32 p.c.		

With regard to Bengal, Mr. Luttman Johnson remarks: "1. Bengal, being the first conquered province, was made to supply funds for the conquest of other provinces. In order to enable her to supply funds, her administration was cut down to the lowest point possible. 2. The collection of Land Revenue, settled in perpetuity, is less expensive than the collection of Land Revenue not so settled. The circumstances of the several provinces vary very considerably; but it seems strange that while Oudh is able to contribute 77 per cent. of its income to Imperial necessities, Bombay should only contribute 55 per cent. Apparently there is room for economy in Bombay." If the pressure of taxation in Bengal per head is less, the cost of administration per head is equally less. Then Mr. Luttman Johnson holds that the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue has entailed a sacrifice of revenue in Bengal, but that loss has been made up by the produce of taxes. The following figures are given by Mr. Luttman Johnson in his table shewing the proportion of the adjustment of taxation:

	Ajmere, &c.,	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Native States.
Taxation.	144706	275490	388,117	831177	211028	573354	1486007	1515756	3088223	3019746	.....
Customs	—	100000	—	—	—	—500000c	+2500000d	—1600000e	—800000f	—3000000g	+2800000h
Salt	—90000i	90000a	+	—	—	+90000m	—190000n	—340000o	—380000p	—530000q	„ 720000
Adjusted Taxation.	54706	615490	668,117		201028	5163354	1926007	1336756	2028023	2189746	10000000

EXPLANATIONS.

a Oudh pays £90,000 of the Customs Duties levied in Bengal.
b Central Provinces pays, £100,000 of the Customs Duties levied in Bombay.
c Of the Customs Duties levied in Bengal, one-half, or £500,000 is paid by provinces outside of Bengal.
d North-Western Provinces pays £250,000 of the Customs Duties levied in Bengal.
e Punjab pays £160,000 of the Customs Duties levied in Bengal.
f Of the Customs Duties levied in Madras, one-fourth or £80,000, is paid by Native States.
g Of the Customs Duties levied in Bombay the Central Provinces pays £100,000, and Native States £300,000.
h Native States pay £2800000.
i This is chiefly paid by Native States.
k The Salt Revenue of Oudh is collected in the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab.
l The Salt Revenue of Central Provinces is collected at Bombay.
m The Salt Revenue of Assam is collected at Calcutta.
n Much of the Salt Revenue of the North-West Provinces is collected in the Punjab.
o Much of the Salt Revenue collected in the Punjab is paid by Oudh and the North-West Provinces.
p Much of the Salt Revenue collected at Bombay is paid by Central Provinces and Native States.
q Much of the Salt Revenue collected in Madras is paid by Native States, especially Mysore and the Nizam.

This table fully confirms the position which we have taken on the subject. Mr. Luttman Johnson makes a fair comparison between the means of the people of the United Kingdom and India. In the former the average wages of labor come to £3 per head, while the same in India come to 6*s.* per head. No wonder that though the burden of taxation in India is not heavy compared with the same in the United Kingdom, practically it trenches upon the very means of existence of the people of India.

Mr. Luttman Johnson is an advocate of economy, and makes the following remarks on the subject:

We are brought accordingly to the necessity either of reducing our present Expenditure, or of increasing our present Revenue. It is for the English Parliament to say which alternative we shall adopt. To enable the average Enlishman to form some sort of opinion upon this point, I have made these few notes. I say it is for the Enlish Parliament to decide, because it would be obviously unfair to except Indian officials to have any but one opinion on the subject. Indian officials bear a very high reputation, and, in many respects this has been justly earned; but, after all, they are but human and we cannot expect them to cut off their own supplies. Accordingly, when we hear from Calcutta that expenditure cannot be reduced—that, instead of reducing expenditure the Finance Minister proposes to raise the Salt tax, and that not on the lightly taxed Bengalee but on the heavily taxed Madrassee and Bombayite, to increase the already very heavy burden upon the land, and, finally, to crush nascent capital by imposing a special tax upon trade—we hear what we expected to hear—we hear what, in the nature of things is inevitable.

Then the political danger of increasing taxation has to be considered. The natives of India would no doubt, get rid of us if they could; meanwhile, our rule is not oppressive, and they are content to bear with us. But what if we lay heavier burdens upon them? What if, having promised them that certain new cesses upon land should be spent upon local improvements in the district in which they are levied, we break our promise and devote them to other purpose? But perhaps the strongest argument against an increase of taxation is that we are bound to find means for poor relief, and to find improvements out of our present revenue. We get at present 6 millions annually from China. Is it prudent to spend this money on current expenditure? Is it not most imprudent to give India an administration and an army so costly, that without this huge contribution from abroad the country would be unable to maintain them? I think in Finance the homely maxim, "Cut your coat according to your cloth" applies. When you can command another man's cloth, you are led into most extravagant cuts of garments. If we use this money which China gives us at all, we should spend it on permanent improvements, not on current expenditure.

Mr. Luttman Johnson advocates a reduction of the European troops, which we fear is not

…ble at the present moment, but thus re-…ds the retrenchment of civil expenditure: …ervice of Europeans in an uncongenial climate—exiles their homes—is incredibly expensive. The main pro- …of Indian Government is how to economise this, …ive material. Besides this, on political grounds- …ome Government has daily reiterated its instruc- …to give natives more employment, to gradually …nt exotic with indigenous material. Has the num- … Europeans in Government employ increased …inished of late years? It will be found, I fear, that it …rgely increased. As we cannot expect Indian officials, …nce expenditure, so we cannot expect that they will …nt European with native labour. There are, no doubt …ons which it is necessary we should fill with Europeans, …wish to continue our occupation of the country. But …are Europeans employed so largely upon Public Works? …are they employed so largely in the Medical Department, …e Forest Department, as Police officers, as growers …? Why are our account-keepers Europeans? Even …-called subordinate executive and judicial services …were organised for the employment of natives have …European element in them. A native would always be … to the work of a European for one-third of his sa- …until the Finance Minister can assure us that no Eu- …employed where native could be employed on a …salary, it is impossible to believe that reduction of …ure is impossible. It must be remembered that the …ans are not only a source of expense on account of …, their pensions are much heavier than it is necessary …o natives, and must be often paid in undepreciated …

…ta years there has been a constant tendency to make …dministration more elaborate. Duties, which formerly …d in one man, have been divided among many. Can … retrace our steps? The administration of fifteen years …as quite sufficiently elaborate to satisfy the native. If …o late to go back, we can at least be more wary in fu- … At any rate a great saving can be effected by putting … to the writing which has so frightfully increased of …ears. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that officers …end half their time in recording or reporting what they … done, that they take as much interest in producing a … report as in doing their work. A sensible proposal …made some time back that reports should be quinquennial …d of annual. There would be a great saving of time …money.

…We thank Mr. Luttman Johnson for giving …opinion so frankly and boldly on this impor- …t question of the day. His ideas are generally …nd, and we wish they were more widely …ared in.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE condition of the people throughout the …untry seems to be deplorable. The following …tement gives in one view a picture of the …ndition of the people of Madras:

DISTRICTS.	Price Seers per Rupee. A Seer is 80 Tolas or 2·05 lb Weight. Cho'um or other ordinary dry grain.	REMARKS.
…kjam …	13·25	.....
…izagapatam.	13·7	....
…odavery …	13·25	Standing crops generally good; no harvest of food grains.
…istna …	11·61	Standing crops generally good; raggi under wells earing; later maize being cut in some taluqs, out-turn ½; cotton and castor are being gathered; pulses harvested, out-turn ½ to .
…pre …	12·31	Crops fair.
…palle …	13·35	Paddy, harvested in parts, out-turn ¾.
…nool …	13·42	Slight showers in Nandial taluq; fodder abundant; cotton being picked.
Bellary …	10·85	Sowing 2nd crop paddy completed; Standing crops, 2nd crop paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton-picking in progress; white cholum damaged by insects considerably, out turn poor.
North Arcot …	9·9	Crops affected with blight and insects and withering in some places; harvest paddy, cholum and raggi.
Chingleput …	11·16	Crops where water is available in fair condition, elsewhere withering; insects injure crops in some taluqs, paddy, raggi, cumboo and gingelly harvested in parts, out-turn from to ¾; raggi in Chingleput taluq full.
Madras …	10·22	....
South Arcot.	12·52	Crops generally good; want of rain felt. Paddy harvest in progress, out-turn tolerable.
Salem …	10·74	Harvest of paddy in parts.
Trichinopoly.	17·49	Paddy harvested, out-turn between 6 and 9 annas, supply to markets decreasing and prices rising.
Tanjore …	12·73	Wet crops in good condition; dry tolerable; harvest wet *sumba*, &c., dry varagu, dholl, horse-gram, &c., out-turn ¼ to full.
Coimbatore.	13·79	Standing crops partly attacked by insects or disease. Harvest paddy and some dry crops in parts, out-turn paddy ½ to full, others ¼ to full.
Madura …	13·58	Paddy harvest continues, out-turn poor owing to the injury caused by insects.
Tinnevelly …	16·38	Crops damaged by locusts and other insects in some parts. Harvest of dry and wet crops in parts, out turn poor.
Nilgiris …	10·15	.....
Malabar …	11·55	Prospects normal.
South Canara	12·37	Third rice crop and dry grains thriving.

The Famine Committee of Madras report: "No rain, not, even the "mango showers" which are due at this period, have been reported from any of the districts: only on the hills have there been downpours, and these were very partial." In Bombay no rain has fallen except slight showers in Sinde. In Nasik the scarcity of water and grain causes anxiety. The harvesting of the *rabi* is nearly at an end. In the Central Provinces also the harvest is nearly finished, with an outturn generally much below the average. Prices remain high. Rain, but not much, has fallen in eight districts. In Central India and Rajputana no rain has fallen. Prospects are favourable in Rajputana, except that in Ajmere the cattle are dying. The harvest is being gathered in. In the North-Western Provinces the weather continues fine, and the harvest is rapidly progressing. Prices have fallen slightly. All relief works in the Lucknow district have been stopped. In the Punjab slight rain fell in Rohtak, Rawalpindi and Peswar. None elsewhere. Distress is said to exist in districts bordering on Kashmir territory, but it is expected that the provincial outturn of the *rabi* harvest will be up to the average. Prices are very high in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the rate of mortality very great. The crop and health reports from the districts in Bengal also bring a sad tale. The heat of the weather is the burden of complaint everywhere, and want of rain is severely felt; cholera in more or less virulent form prevails in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Rajshye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Backergunge, Patna, Gya, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Pooree and Balasore. In some of these districts fever and small-pox are committing fearful ravages. While such is the state of public health the prices of food-grains are daily rising and aggravating the effects of unhealthy seasons. During the fortnight ending 30th March the price of rice ranged from 5 to 13 seers per rupee.

The condition of the people is thus deplorable. And at this time the Government has imposed new taxes, and the calamity of a general European war is impending. If a war breaks out India we fear must be prepared for a war tax, and then it will be an Income tax! We do hope that the evil day will not come!

JOHNNY COCHRANE.

"JOHNNY COCHRANE" is a name familiar to most Anglo-Indians of the olden days, and to a large circle of native gentlemen of this city. He was the father of the Indian bar and left India about seven or eight years ago. The news of his death reached us by the last mail. He was a singular specimen of intellectual activity unimpared by longevity. He was we believe more than 85 years old, and yet he retained full intellectual vigour up to the last moment of his life. According to the *Englishman* which announces his death, "he was called to the Bar in 1824, and for several years practised in Madras, where his energy and wonderful industry made him the delight of the suitors and the dread of the Supreme Court Bench. He then came to Calcutta where he was appointed Standing Counsel. Indignant at a junior to himself being several times appointed to act as Advocate-General during the absence of Mr. Pearson, he resigned and soon afterwards went to Bombay. He soon, however, returned here and practised with great success, until, to the astonishment of his friends, he early in 1849 accepted the office of Official Assignee, which office he held until he retired upon a pension. In his younger days, says our contemporary, Mr. Cochrane served as a midshipman on board his uncle's ship. That uncle was the great Admiral Lord Dundonald, and many a story had Mr. Cochrane to tell of exciting scenes during the French war, scenes that, young as he was impressed themselves deeply on his mind."

"Johnny Cochrane" was a fine specimen of the Anglo-Indian of the olden type. Every inch a gentleman, frank, generous, full of wit and humour, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, and always ready to help the poor, he belonged to a type of men not frequently met with in these degenerate days. The present writer had a rare opportunity for studying and appreciating the character of Mr. John Cochrane. For the last ten years before his departure there was not a day he did not visit us and spend at least an hour with us, and we must confess that that hour was one of the best we used to spend in those days. Literary topics, old bar jokes and anecdotes, current Indian gossip about men, measures and manners, local politics, economic questions, legal questions, and like subjects used to form the staple of conversation, and the old man eloquent never seemed to be exhausted. He was always ready with fresh anecdotes, fresh stock of wit and humour, fresh topics, and fresh ideas. He was a good thinker, and took a delight in discussing questions of political economy. A constitutional lawyer, he could not bear the least symptoms of arbitrary exercise of power or capricious administration of justice, and ever and anon he used to take up the cudgels against the poor sufferers in the columns of the newspapers under the *non de plume* of *Marcus*. Many a letter under this familiar signature appeared in the columns of the *Hurkura*, the *Englishman* and this journal. He was a staunch admirer of Lord Canning, and took a leading part in the meeting to do honor to that statesman. It was he who drew up the address, presented to his Lordship, and made an eloquent speech at that meeting. The meeting in honor of Lord Canning has now an historic interest, and many would perhaps at this distant day read with pleasure these brave and eloquent words of Mr. John Cochrane:

"I never remember any Governor General so wholly free from all unworthy feelings as the present. In others, I have at times noticed the marks of prejudice and passion, but this man has been always placable and ever just. Never yet had he the misfortune to learn from his own actions, that moderation becomes the resentment of a gentleman. You yourselves have witnessed the untiring calumny and abuse which have followed him through years of his Government. In that calumny and abuse few, if indeed any, of all assembled to-day, have ever joined.

Well may you, Princes and native gentlemen of India, well may you thank this nobleman in the name of your unfortunate and misguided countrymen for his humanity towards them. Believe me, it will be an acceptable tribute to pay at the close of his eventful and memorable administration, during every portion of which he has pursued the just and the honourable line of conduct, and in no one instance has ever degraded the distinguished name he bears or tarnished the memory of the celebrated Statesman from whom he is descended."

The *Englishman* of that day, which was conducted by Mr. Walter Brett, nick-named him "Babu Cochrane," but Mr. Cochrane was not a man to surrender his conscience or convictions from fear of ridicule. He remained firm, and did his best to promote the object of the meeting. He was Chairman of the Canning Committee till the time of his departure. Although by accepting the office of Official Assignee he had retired from practice, he latterly obtained the permission of the Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, to practise, and old as he was he shewed considerable energy in carrying on his practice; he used to go to distant districts and not unoften was his advocacy crowned with success. In course of his practice he used to see the working of the law in the Mofussil, and published several pamphlets exposing misapplication of the law and abuse of power. He took a great interest in the novel decisions of the High Court with regard to the testamentary powers of the Hindus, and wrote some books and pamphlets clearly expounding his views, which were opposed to those of the High Court. He was a most kind-hearted man, and he gave away all that he had to the poor. An unmarried man, his servants were his family, to whom he was exceedingly kind. It was said that he never touched copper. He was a master of the chess, and used to keep in his employ good native chess-

players for amusement. His friends of the British Indian Association presented him a purse as a mark of their esteem on his departure from this country. Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again. It is men like Johnny Cochrane, who raise the English character in Indian estimation.

PARLIAMENTARY INTERFERENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS was the text of a paper read by Mr. James Routledge at the East India Association in February last. The writer is peculiarly qualified to speak on this momentous subject, because he combines Indian experience with a thorough knowledge of the English constitutional system. He is a lover of his own country, but no less a friend to India. He energetically resents the application to India of the maxim that the King can do no wrong. He writes:

"I have heard people ask, with a very proper and honourable sense of individual rights, but with some forgetfulness of the rights of the nation—When honourable Englishmen—"Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors, District officers—are sent "abroad, cannot you trust them both as to their political "and other action and to their control of young "officers?" "The courteous and right answer seems to be, "We would "trust them as far as we would ourselves ask or expect to be trusted." There is a limit to all trust, and by making the limit general you divest it of personal insult. There is no greater injustice to Lord Lytton or Sir John Strachy in checking his policy than there is injustice to a cashier, in business matters, in auditing his books. Large masses of people, rightly or wrongly, have of late assembled to challenge or support Lord Beaconsfield's policy as to the war in Europe. I firmly believe that not one-twentieth part of those masses have comprehended the remote interests affected; but they have had so very clear a conviction as to the objects for which alone they would fight, that no Government could safely have declared war until some well-understood line of danger had been reached, or could have preserved peace if that line had been crossed. In fact, few persons dispute that the principle of English political life with respect to English affairs is not blind confidence, but healthy criticism. It is only when we come to Indian affairs that the contrary is maintained; and the position in that case is always untenable, and is sometimes ridiculous. No man, however noble, can be safely trusted with unrestrained power. King David, with an utterly vile object, ordered Uriah the Hittite to be placed in the forefront of battle, and slain; yet King David is commended to us as one who led his people like a shepherd, and governed them prudently with all his powers.

England does not, not ever did, trust Whigs, Tories or Radicals, Catholics Protestants, High Church or Low Church, Congregationalists or Quakers, with irresponsible power. Among sovereigns, we have, for 1,000 years never produced another king like Alfred. Cromwell, indeed, welded the nation into a power invincible in war; but the rule of Cromwell fell, not because it was not just righteous, but because it was not founded on the popular will. A wrangling Parliament might have caused extreme danger; in destroying the liberty of Parliament there was ruin. The pride of a courtegan has before now carried two great nations into war. The same may be said of the whim of an Indian Viceroy. Questions of the first importance to nations have taken this or that direction accordingly as a king or a statesman had or had not dined when the decision was made. The wholesome principle of English political life, therefore, is sleepless watchfulness. And what is true of England must be true of India. If any members of the Civil Service or officers of the Army are not satisfied with this, they ought to return home and enter the Church, wherein alone, of all places under the direct rule of the Queen, legitimate authority can with impunity be defied. The Services in India have immense privileges and power, but the nation will not suffer itself to be carried into danger against its will, and, we may well and sincerely hope, will not suffer the high trust which it believes it holds in India to be abused to the injury of the people.

This is the key-stone of Mr. Routledge's argument. As he proceeds he developes his argument. He says: "We are bound to look to Parliament and the great towns, that the poor people of India may be cared for. I would not say a word reflecting on the body of young officers sent out by England to India; but at least they are human and liable to error, and their education and training are not exactly of the kind to which one would look for those qualities which shone so brightly in men like John Howard and John Pounds, the shoemaker—that care for the weak and poor, that sympathy for the helpless and suffering. Yet never was there a people by whom these qualities were more needed than they are now needed by the poor people of India." Mr. Routledge examines the late controversy between Mr. Bright and Sir James Stephen regarding the administration of India, and fairly balances the arguments of both. He thus indicates the necessity of the influence of English opinion on Indian rulers:

"The district officers, like the clergy, are a body of average Englishmen, good and bad, selfish and unselfish, wise and foolish—in some cases great, in some little men, with certain advantages of education, with a vast scope for doing either good or harm, but with one clear disadvantage in the fact that they never, as a rule, have learned the solemn lessons of poverty and distress, and, indeed, never have known what it is to depend on their own efforts for their daily bread. We require for the well-being of India an influence such as that spirit which the poor of different parts of the United Kingdom have imbibed from the poems of Burns, and Ebenezer Elliot and Edwin Waugh, not to speak of the sad lessons of daily life,—a spirit so just and tender, so gentle and manly, that wherever it exists there is at once protection for the helpless and relief for the suffering.

Nor can we easily forget that the Services in India are in some cases so powerful that even a Cabinet Minister could not with impunity touch their rights and privileges. I, for one, rejoice that this is so. I could not imagine any lot harder than that of a man sent out to India and left to the tender mercies of, perhaps, oppressive official superiors, or to the caprice of party Government. The district officers themselves require the safeguard of popular opinion, and would not very readily, I think, discard that safeguard. But this is simply half of the question. There must be a power on the side of the people of India; and when Parliament is answered with official platitudes, and the Press is dumb in the face of great interests, there is a sure and certain appeal, if it can be fairly reached, in those popular assemblies which, in a just cause, are irresistible.

Few persons will doubt, I think, that one of the dangers to be faced in India is that arising from the ignorance of very many Indian officers as to the deeper feelings of England. To be just to India the lessons of the free life of England must have been learnt. I never heard without a shudder the conventional nonsense about the picture galleries and theatres of London, Paris, and elsewhere, and the almost ostentatiously paraded ignorance as to what may be found in the East-ends of English great towns. An officer who goes to India fancying that he knows England because he knows Oxford or Cambridge and the West-end of London, and who supposes that public opinion is formed by the Reform and the Carlton Clubs, and in the West-end drawing-rooms, is in a bad plight for entering upon such duties. I once heard a young officer, who knew all about the Greeks and Romans, assure a Native meeting, which had disputed his view, that the rule in English meetings when an amendment is proposed is to put the motion first and then the amendment. He had his way, too, though to the intense amusement of some well-educated Native gentlemen present. I have heard many Anglo-Indian officers put such facts as these in much stronger terms than I can put them.

I say, then, that popular interference in the government of India is reasonable, necessary, and inevitable: (1) Because, if danger is incurred by an unwise policy in India, England has to pay the penalty in treasure and lives. (2) Because there is no other effectual security against wrong-doing on the part of English officials. (3) Because without that interference the officers themselves would not merely be liable to suffer injustice, but would be misled as to what in the last appeal England would insist upon. Warren Hastings would have escaped many errors if he had foreseen how weak all the special pleading of the future Lord Ellenborough would be before the avenging power of Burke, wielding the popular justice of the English nation. (4) Because it is of the first importance to know that England, if pushed to an extremity, would defend India to the last trench—a fact we never can be certain of save in the one way of these public expressions of opinion. (5) Because an expression of opinion in a public meeting is far less dangerous, as a rule, than an assertion of public opinion in a newspaper article; and, as the newspaper article would certainly appear, though its effect were to break up the foundations of the Empire, the expressions of public meetings are in reality a safety-valve. I could at this moment point to two newspaper articles (in two different influential journals) in which the Princes of India were referred to in terms more dangerous to good government and to the generous loyalty which Lord Mayo, to my knowledge, certainly evoked than anything I ever heard or read in the proceedings of any public meeting. Men write what they never would dare to speak right out in the face of other men. I do not mean would not dare in the sense of cowardice, but that persons are restrained by their sense of self-respect from saying in a meeting of other men what the temptation to "loud-talk" leads them to say in writing.

What Mr. Routlege says about the Native Press has a peculiar value at this moment:

"Mr. Bright says of the Native newspapers, that the "Government officials look into them to see if they are "saying anything unpleasant to the Government, anything "that indicates sedition or discontent, but never for the "purpose of being influenced by the judgment of the "writers and editors." Sir James Stephen replies, that all important articles in Native papers are translated, that they may be read by members of the Government, and that he knows numerous instances in which such articles have led to inquiry, and have influenced legislation. This point, again, is one of opinion and of degree. Mr. Bright may be wrong in the round general charge, but he is right in the general assertion that the papers are looked to almost entirely with the aim of watching for disaffection. Where is the good of disputing such a point? I believe the translations are (at all events, they were) given up, but there cannot be a doubt as to their object, or as to the object which, with or without translations, compels an Indian officer to know what is said of a seditious nature to the people, in papers which, as Sir James Stephen shows, can punish very dangerous articles. Why, in the present state of India, the officer who did not make himself acquainted with articles in the Native press calculated to disturb the peace in his district, would deserve to be dismissed from the Service, or worse. I maintain that the state of affairs in India in this respect was accurately stated by Mr Bright, and that social pressure of a heavy kind may be made to fall on a refractory editor. Only, though the statement of Mr. Bright was the fact as far as it went, it was not the whole fact. To examine a paper for proofs of dangerous disaffection is not necessarily an injustice, and may, indeed, be a service to India.

Mr. Routledge thus concludes:

To suppose that we can rule in India by mere moral force would be simply absurd; but it would not be more absurd than to talk of ruling by right of conquest alone, with a force of 60,000 men, dominating a military empire, and in the face of military rivals ready to take advantage of every error that is made. We must find nobler principles than those of conquest, unless we would politically discard the old emblem of British rule and take as our emblem the ostrich, which is said to hide its head on the approach of danger. Let us, in the old English way, face the danger, be it what it may, and it will vanish. To talk of the greatest trust ever given to a nation is nonsense, unless we feel honestly that we are fulfilling the trust; and it is impossible to fulfil the trust, however excellent the administration of affairs, if the sympathies of the people are not secured—if the intelligent few are not convinced for the many that we are just, not merely that the English Empire may continue in India, but because to be just is to obey God's law written on every human heart in every land.

I am not saying these words as a philanthropist, but as an Englishman. I do not know any nobler ambition than to assist to level down the walls of classes in England, both with reference to India and to home affairs, but in India, unlike England, there is a body of intelligent and educated men who maintain that the walls are indispensable. The position will assuredly prove untenable in danger. Cannot we evacuate it in peace, and while the sky is unclouded? Let us in good earnest try to be just to India, laying the foundations at once of peaceful industries and freedom, and let us invoke the free life of England to an interest in the work. We may then, in sober truth (not rodomontade), defy the world, if, indeed, with such aims and acts we should not achieve the far more glorious distinction of having made the whole world our friends. If India is with us, and a source of strength to the Empire, many a dark cloud will pass away. I believe that there are good reasons why India ought to be with us, for it is certain that in numerous respects India never had better friends. I believe also that there are good reasons for believing that India may and will be with us in times of trial. There is, however, another side to the shield; a side the lines of which we may, as patriots, trust will be obliterated, year by year, by justice and moderation, and other lines substituted, with the nobler destiny for England.

Noble words these. We commend them to the authors of the Vernacular Press Act. Let them remember that confidence begets confidence. If they distrust the people, these will naturally enough distrust them. There is no reason for distrust; the people as a body have the amplest faith in the Government, and the Government ought to reciprocate the same faith.

FEVER AND DRAINAGE—A FRESH EVIDENCE.

EVIDENCE is accumulating on all sides that the want of drainage causes damp or miasm, which is the origin of the fever known as the epidemic fever. A memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Madras Sanitary Commission for 1875 gives a remarkable case in illustration of the views we entertain on the subject. The Army Commissioners write:

"In former times, Cumbum was a favorite station and was by no means unhealthy. At a certain date fever began to prevail, and attracted notice in 1866, mainly, as it appears, from its attacks on local officers and their subordinates. The death-rate went on increasing, and for the six months preceding the date of the municipal report it was 10 per cent. per annum.

The accompanying details are in accordance with these facts, and more resemble those following on a great pestilence than the usual concomitants of periodic fever.

Amongst other results, residence at Cumbum had been certified medically as being dangerous to life, and the only thing that could apparently be done was to remove the station and to leave the people to their fate. The fever was of a very aggravated type, attended by enlarged spleen. The population of the place has been, of course, diminishing, and the decay and ruin of this once favoured locality appeared inevitable."

Now, what is the cause of this decimating fever? We will quote the Army Sanitary Commissioners:

"Cumbum is situated in a hilly district, about 70 miles from the Indian Ocean. Its population should have been 10,000, instead of 6,000 to 7,000, the present number. There is a considerable amount of irrigated land, to supply which with water, a bund, 308 yards in length and 27½ yards in breadth at the top, had been thrown across a valley some hundreds of years ago to form a large lake, irrigating the lands of 15 villages, which ought to yield half a lakh of rupees per annum of revenue.

Curiously enough a large falling off of the revenue gave the key to the subsequent inquiry. It was found that in Cumbum itself, the decline since 1868 had been 2·3 per cent. but in the villages the decline was in proportion to the distance of the village from the water source, although the population in these villages had been increasing, while in Cumbum it had been diminishing. The reporter says:—"In fact, any ryot would explain that directly by saying that the water did not reach the village. . . One of the chief causes of falling off of revenue was reported to be the leaky and silted up state of the channels which con-

eyed the water from the tank; by the time the channels reach the distant villages hardly any water is left." The point was thus reached that, although the great tank was still supplying water for irrigation, the water did not reach its destination, to the detriment of the revenue, and must have been going somewhere else.

Mr. Farmer at once proceeded to make inquiry into the facts, for which the report itself may be profitably referred to. It will be sufficient for the present purpose to give the results of his work.

It appears that from some misunderstanding as to the parties who ought to have kept the irrigation channels open, these became more or less silted up and out of repair, and hence the failing water-supply for the more distant village irrigation.

It appears, further, that the surplus water from the great irrigation tank, which should have been carried by the irrigation channels, made its way into the old bed of the stream (below the bund), which had been impounded to form the tank in the valley above, and that to supply the place of the water which could not pass by the proper channels, this stream had been banked up and backwatered in order to obtain a head of irrigation water, so that, not only was the town drainage, which ought to have passed into the stream, interfered with, but the running stream was converted into a stagnant marsh and swamp, "studded with floating islands formed by rank vegetation, refuse, and so forth."

The solution of the problem is hence as follows:

"From the channels falling out of repair resulted directly loss of revenue, and by an attempt at increasing the head of water in these leaky channels, by damming up the stream into which the drainage of the town should flow, a useful drain was turned into a pestilential morass, the sub-soil became water-logged, and evil consequences acted and re-acted. Thus the Cumbum tank was turned from a blessing to a curse upon the sickly and dying inhabitants of the place; sub-soil drainage is now a thing unknown; the water in the wells is in many places on a level with the surface of the ground, and in most places only a few feet below the surface. The water is, of course, a little lower in the hot weather, and this is followed by a slightly improved sub-soil drainage and a proportionally decreasing death-rate."

"By a Government order of 1st April 1876 the evils and their causes are fully recognized, and authority is issued for providing remedies."

The Army Sanitary Commission then remarks:

"The case of Cumbum, in its most essential particulars, resembles the case of Bona, in Algeria, given in the report of the Commission on the causes of reduced mortality in the French army serving in Algeria (1867.) There was the same increased death-rate from silting up of the drainages, and the subsequent result of improved health when the drainages were improved will, it is hoped, be experienced at Cumbum.

The importance of the case lies in its being without doubt a typical one in India, and as pointing out the necessity of very careful inquiries into local fever death-rates, and careful analyses of all the local facts, wherever the death-rates are above the average, due to the district. In other words, to be practically useful, sanitary statistics must deal specially with localities, and in doing so they will best prepare work for its engineer and inspector."

It is the old story over again. The drainage is blocked up; water settles in the sub-soil; miasm is produced; fever is generated; and hundreds and thousands of persons are carried away. This is the normal condition of the villages in some of our erewhile most healthy districts. There is no end of enquiry and report, but our official zeal seems to end in frothy correspondence. Could there be a greater administrative scandal than the apathy with which our successive Governments seem to look upon the ravages of this fell fever?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE FOLLOWING is the latest intelligence from Europe:

London, 6th April.—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question respecting the better treatment of Indian labourers in the Mauritius, said that the matter was now under the consideration of the Colonial Office, but that before drafting out a despatch, the Colonial Secretary would confer with the deputation. The statement that Lord George Hamilton has been appointed Vice-President of the Committee of the Council of Education, and Mr. Stanhope Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, is confirmed. Her Majesty's ship *Triumph* is to reinforce the Pacific squadron. Latest news from the Cape respecting the Kaffir war is disquieting.

Berlin 6th April.—The Emperor of Germany has recovered from his illness.

Washington, 6th April.—The United States Navy has received orders to seize all American merchant vessels engaged in the cooly trade.

Constantinople, 6th April.—Fresh bodies of Russian troops continue to arrive at San Stefanos. The Russians have renewed their demand that their homeward-bound troops should embark at Boyukdere.

Bucharest 6th April.—Prince Charles has informed Prince Gorstchakoff that the Roumanian army might be crushed, but would never submit to be disarmed.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor leaves for Darjeeling on Thursday next. Messrs. Cockerell and Mackenzie accompany him.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that in compliance with the requisition of the High Court the Magistrate of Nuddea has forwarded all the records except the "official report." We believe by this is meant the report of Mr. Skrine to the High Court. If this is true, then the character of Hamlet is left out of the play of Hamlet.

WE LEARN from a London letter just received that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a grant of £150 per volume for two additional volumes to the Elliot Historical series to enable Professor Dawson to carry out Sir Henry Elliot's programme in its entirety. The new volumes will be devoted to the Mahommedan dynasties of Southern India.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT sends the following further particulars regarding the Assistant Engineer's case, which we reported last week:

With reference to the Assistant Engineer's case, I have now to add that many of the goods &c., removed by the Police have this day been made over to Babu Mohendronath Gossami a Contractor of Marine Stores under the Deputy Commissioner. The contractor gave a receipt for the articles to the effect that they are belonging to Fulmohmed and under seizure of the Police. If the Deputy Commissioner's word be law, then the legal machinary in Assam is a mockery.

A Police officer told a friend of mine that the Police merely carried out the orders of the Deputy Commissioner who intends to plant on the land whereon the Assistant Engineers' house stood rows of plantain trees to beautify the neighborhood of the Road Cess office! So the poor Assistant Engineer has been turned out of his hearth and home for the sake of a few plantain trees! *Oh! tempora! oh! mores!*

Considerable excitement seems to prevail in Assam anent this case. It is freaks of power of this kind which render the British Government unpopular. We hope the Assam Government will take due notice of this case.

AN ENGLISH friend, who is in the thick of Parliamentary politics, thus writes about the Vernacular Press Act in a private letter to us received by the last mail:

"India will soon need some safe channel for making its voice heard, for I see by telegram published in this morning's *Times* that the process of gagging the Indian Press has commenced. The new law it is true affects only the Vernacular Press, but if the Vernacular papers have been guilty of scurrility and sedition, and the existing laws are insufficient to deal with such misdeeds, there would be ample justification for amending the law, but none, that I can see, for gagging the press. One thing appears to be certain *viz.* that the Anglo-Indian press will ere long be gagged also, unless it abstains from freely discussing the policy and actions of the Government and denouncing its errors. Language like the following passage in the *Bombay Gazette* would, doubtless under the new law, not be tolerated in a vernacular paper: "Nothing could have proved more plainly the muddle which the Government of India is capable of making in the financial affairs of this country than the speeches which Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey delivered in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 9th instant. It is astounding that the revenues of India should be placed at the absolute mercy of men who are apparently ignorant of the most ordinary rules of political economy . . . it is pitiable to see how both of them flounder about for reasons, no matter, how absurd they may be to justify their present scheme of taxation." It is evident that such language will not be tolerated in a native paper when the new law is in force, and it is vain to expect that the same language will long pass unchecked in papers written in English. Action will be taken on the old plea, *viz.* that of bringing the Government into contempt; a plea which has always been found very elastic, when acted upon by the party who felt itself aggrieved, and what may be made to cover the most moderate and fair discussion of a Government measure."

WHEN the Court of Small Causes was established, it was called by the natives "kanchan court," which was a corruption of "Conscience Court." And this was a correct representation of the functions of the Court. It is a court of good conscience and equity. Nothing could be more intolerable than the importation of technical law in the administration of justice by this court. For some time past Mr. Jones, the Officiating Fifth Judge, had been engaged in unravelling a case of gross misconduct on the part of a bailiff, and as the charges were clearly brought home to him, he was convicted and ordered to pay damages to his victim to the tune of Rs. 700. The case was so gross that we had expected that the officer would be summarily removed without further wrangling. But the bailiff has applied to a Full Bench for a new trial, and the First and Second Judges on technical grounds have granted the rule. These learned Judges hold that under the strict letter of the law the Fifth Judge could award damages only in addition to repayment of money extorted, and as there was no money extorted in this case, there could be no damages awarded. We are sorry to notice that the learned Judges have practically reduced their judgment to the *argumentum ad absurdum*. Mr. Jones in a learned and argumentative judgment has shewn that according to the spirit of the law he was correct, and we are disposed to agree with him. The First Judge says, "I am quite convinced that Geo. Michael, the bailiff, performed his duty in such a careless perfunctory way as to amount to misconduct on his part, and that even if he took no part himself in any nefarious transaction, he acted in such a way that he put it in the power of others so to do." The Second Judge is still more outspoken. He says, "the result of the enquiry by the Fifth Judge has been very satisfactory, as it has ripped open a line of conduct on the part of a bailiff of this Court, which I fear, is not a solitary instance of such gross misconduct. The Officiating Fifth Judge has taken considerable pains in laying thread-bare the irregular and illegal conduct of all concerned in the transaction. He has awarded to the petitioner Rs. 700 as damages for the alleged loss of one-half of his property." And yet both the Judges have come to conclusions, which will practically undo the work, which the Fifth Judge has brought to a head after so much pains and trouble. We can assure Mr. Jones, that whatever his colleagues may do, the public feel deeply grateful to him for his strong determination to clear the Augæan stable.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Krishnaghur regarding the transfer of Mr. Stevens:

The last number of the *Calcutta Gazetee* notifies the transfer of Mr. Stevens from this district to that of Moorshedabad. He came here, from Arrah, some 9 or 10 years ago, as a Joint-Magistrate and in the course of a few years became the head of the executive in this district.

It is said of him that Sir George Campbell gave him a lift over many of his seniors in consideration of his not having taken furlough for a long period. He is reputed to be a very good and able writer; and in his dealings with the people, he certainly exhibited calmness, moderation and equanimity of temper. But unfortunately his good name has greatly suffered in consequence of his proceedings in the Lokenathpore case. The people of the district, who used to look up to him as their *ma bap*, are greatly mortified. It is not the Lokenathpore case alone, which has brought about this change of feeling in them. A series of embezzlement cases took place both in the head-quarters and the sub divisional treasuries, which showed that Mr. Stevens being long in the district has fallen into certain grooves, and imbibed certain likes and dislikes, which have impaired his superintending efficiency. It was only a year ago that a heavy defalcation had been detected in the Road-Cess Fund of the Sudder Treasury and Banee, Gopal Mookerjee who is supposed to have committed this robbery still remains undetected. While 6 or 7 officers including the sub-divisional officer of Ranaghat, Baboo Deno Nath Addy, were degraded, dismissed and suspended by Sir Richard Temple, the then Lord of Belvedere, for a small defalcation, in the Ranaghat Treasury, to the tune of

Rs. 150 only, Mr. Eden has apparently been silent over the great embezzlement case of Krisnaghur, involving some thousands of rupees, for which the Collector is directly responsible. The Krishnaghur public were astonished by the invidious distinction made in the treatment of the officers concerned; was it due to the difference of colôr? Mr. Eden now sees that he cannot longer remain inactive without a grave dereliction of duty. His Honor's action in the Lokenathpore case has vindicated his own good name. Not only has he vouchsafed to the public the report of Mr. Skrine but has pretty clearly shewn that he does not believe the malicious suicide theory. By ordering Mr. Stevens' transfer from Nuddea it appears that His Honor sees the necessity of clearing up the atmosphere there.

"I hear that Mr. Stevens' friends are up and doing in order to get up a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of obtaining a cancelment of the order of transfer. I should not be surprised if they succeed in getting a large number of signatures, for nothing is easier than to get signatures of natives to a document, when it does not affect their pockets, but are they sure that Mr. Eden, when he has once taken to a resolution, will be moved from it? For my part I am convinced that Mr. Eden would not have taken this step without good and sufficient reasons."

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Native Press in Bombay held a meeting to establish a Native Press Association. The Resolutions were based on the lines of the Calcutta programme. Mr. Kabruji, Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, it would seem, was a dissentient. He said:

The first resolution was unexceptionable; but he did not understand the exact object of the second resolution. If an association was to be established, rules should be first framed for the guidance of the members; and the province of the association should be well defined, stating the nature of the subjects to be discussed and the objects aimed at in special reference to the relations between the Government and the Press. Then, it was a matter of paramount importance to look to the respectability of the members, to their conduct and character—he did not mean their poverty. He should very much like to know if any rules had been drawn up, what had been done by the Calcutta association, and what were its aims. There were several persons present unconnected with the Press, who by their presence showed an interest in its welfare; and he thought it would be better if they went on systematically and formally in their proceedings.

There were then some conversations, at the end of which the Chairman remarked as follows:

We are quite enough. We don't want more members of the public at this preliminary meeting. As to the remarks of Mr. Kabraji, I may say that it was not deemed necessary to give detailed information at this first meeting, it being sufficient to state briefly the objects of the association. The second resolution clearly explains what the objects are.

The Resolutions were then put and carried. In the present crisis a Press Association is certainly necessary, but the question is whether it will be strong enough to harmonize its conflicting elements. Union is strength, but there can be no true and effective union unless the discordant elements coalesce. The better class of Indian journals advocate and adopt moderation of tone, but they are powerless in influencing their obstreperous brethren. Can the Association hope to bring them under control? This is the most important question for them to consider.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE appointed by the House of Commons have commenced their sittings. At the first sitting Col. Dickens, the late Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, was examined. We extract the following from his evidence:

The capital which had been raised by the guaranteed railway companies, was altogether about 96 millions. The amount expended on State railways, was a little over 12 millions, of which all but £283,870 was under the head "Extraordinary." The total expenditure on irrigation works by Government, was £15,562,655, of which £7,207,861 has been classed as "Extraordinary" Being then questioned as to the financial result of this expenditure, he stated that the net traffic reciepts of guaranteed railways for the year ending March 1876, were £3,920 897, and the expenditure £4,979,500, for interest, working, &c., showing a loss of £1,058,623. The gross receipts on the State railways were £289,512, and the expenses for interest, working expenses, &c. came to £868,485, leaving a loss of £578,973. that includes interest for the previous year, as the Government considered they ought to treat it in the same way as a private company would which would have to provide its capital a year before it opened. Turning, then, to the irrigation works he stated that the revenue for the same year from them was £1,228,993 and the interest and working expenses £1,161,750, leaving a surplus of £67,243. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the amount received in 1869-70 was £441,469 (that was a year succeeding one of scarcity); the next year £380,763; in 1871-76, £331,213; in 1872-73, a year of remarkably favorable rainfall, £282,822; and in 1873-74 the income rose to £351,216.

The western Jumna Canal, which had ceased to flow in 1740, be mentioned as one which the British Government had restored in 1821, and had been improved and extended since, at a cost of £432,000, and was paying 24 per cent. The Bari Doab Canal, which cost a million and a half, paid four per cent. The Upper Sutlej series of canals carries the water where the river rises after the periodical rains to a country where there was very little rain. The Sirhind Canal cost nearly £1,200,000, and more than double that will be expended before it is complete. That was producing nothing, but in the Interest on the capital he had taken into account in the calculations he had given. The canals in the Punjab were on the whole paying about seven per cent. The largest work in actual operations was that called the Lower Ganges, which was practically a continuation of the Jumna, and this he calculated to pay 6 per cent. Taking the whole of the North-Western Provinces he thought the canals would pay seven per cent. In Bengal the works were in an incomplete state and did not pay, and he feared never would. It would take about six millions to complete them, but so far as the British Government intended to finish them the expenditure would be about £1,80,000.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Statesman* published a letter from Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea Utterparah, reporting certain conversations between a Pleader of the High Court and Mr. Haggard of Serampore on Railway platform reflecting upon Mr. Justice Jackson. Late in the day Mr. J. D. Bell, Standing Counsel, appeared on behalf of Mr. Riach, Editor of the *Statesman*, and offered an apology in the following terms:

"Mr. Riach has requested me to express his regret, through your Lordship as Chief Justice, to the Bench generally, and he trusts that your Lordship will approve of his intention to go before Mr. Justice Jackson, and express his regret for what has occured, and I trust that what I have said will be considered satisfactory, and that Mr. Riach's desire to atone at the earliest moment for this accident may meet with your Lordship's approval. He would have appeared even sooner in the day, but I told him that the proper time to appear would be when your Lordship met after the midday adjournment."

The Chief Justice spoke as follows:

"The Court considers, Mr. Bell, that Mr. Riach has acted with great propriety in coming forward at the earliest possible moment, to make the best amends in his power to the learned Judge of this Court, who has undoubtedly been attacked in the paragraph to which you have alluded, in a most unjustifiable manner. That paragraph is no less objectionable and unjust, because the insinuations which it contains are not conveyed in the form of direct accusation but in the form of a conversation which is said to have taken place between a pleader of this court and Mr Haggard the Magistrate of Serampore.

In point of fact, the paragraph reflects great discredit upon Mr. Haggard himself, because if Mr. Haggard, in answer to the remark which is said to have been made to him by the pleader really did say what he is related to have said, he was undoubtedly guilty of great disrespect towards the learned Judge of this Court.

No doubt, as you have properly explained, Mr. Bell, in the pressure of business and through inadvertence, paragraphs of this kind may sometimes find their way into the public prints without those whose duty it is to examine them before their insertion, being aware of their extreme, impropriety.

But when such slips unhappily do occur, the most honorable and proper course to be taken on such occasions is undoubtedly that, Mr. Bell, which has been taken by Mr. Riach in this instance, under your advice.

It is to be hoped that in the future, if any thing of this kind should occur again, which I hope may not be the case, editors of newspapers will come forward to express their regret with the same promptness as Mr. Riach has now done.

The Court, under the circumstances, are very glad to accept the apology which has been offered, and we think that it will be quite proper for Mr Riach to go before Mr. Justice Jackson and express to him personally the regret that he feels."

A similar apology was tendered to Mr. Justice Jackson, who generously accepted it at once. The lesson which this proceeding teaches is that we should learn to curb our tongue. The object of Babu Pearymohun was evidently to protest against the good name of the High Court being brought into contempt by thoughtless remarks.

SIR GEORGE COUPER with the sanction of the Government of India has abolished the office of Director of Public Instruction. The grounds for this retrograde step are thus set forth:

The grounds of this recommendation were partly administrative and partly financial. It was felt that now that the educational system has been definitely settled and placed on a satisfactory footing—provision having been made for the educational requirements of the provinces as far as public funds are likely to permit for some years to come—it is inspection rather than direction that is needed to ensure the satisfactory working of the system. The inspection circles have, in accordance with this view, been increased in number—one Inspector, aided by a subordinate staff, having been appointed to the charge of each reveune division of the North-Western Provinces. It was further felt that in the present financial circumstances it is imperatively necessary that the control and working of the Educational Department (as of others) should be carried on as economically as is consistent with thorough efficiency. And the Lieutenant-Governor, after due consideration, concluded that the proposed measures would not in any way affect injuriously either the progress of education—a matter on which His Honour sets great store—or the prosperity of the several institutions that have from time to time been founded for the furtherance of education in these provinces.

The Government of India have sanctioned in full the proposals made. Mr. Kempson, the late Director, has retired on pension; it only remains therefore to issue the necessary orders for giving effect to the revised scheme.

So the head of the education department in the North-Western Provinces will be henceforward called Inspector General of Schools. The abolition of the office of Director of Public Instruction is in direct contravention of the terms of the Education Despatch of 1854. But in these days who cares for old pledges and orders? The Inspector General of Schools will be practically informer of Government in matters educational.

A MEETING of the Bombay Association was held to organize a demonstration against the Vernacular Press Act. Many leading native gentlemen were present on the occasion. Mr. Telang, the Secretary, said:

"When the circular calling the meeting was issued, it was thought that the subject was one which might well be discussed at a public meeting. Since then certain events had happened as they were all aware, which rendered a public movement like this undesirable. Friends outside the meeting, and some friends since they came to the meeting, had expressed an opinion that in the present state of affairs it was not desirable to take any action which might embarrass the Government; and for the present therefore, it was considered that no such action should be taken as was contemplated. But it was not intended to abandon the movement which might be taken up on a more fitting occasion. If the gentleman present agreed it was proposed the meeting should adjourn without doing anything."

As regards Calcutta we have heard that the Sheriff having refused to call a public meeting on this subject in compliance with a requisition sent in by the Indian Association, that Association has itself called the meeting at the Town Hall for Wednesday week. We may mention that the Sheriff's refusal does not signify much. About fifteen years ago we believe Mr. David Cowie, when he was Sheriff of Calcutta, refused to call a public meeting on a requisition of certain European inhabitants of this city, and Mr. Walter Brett as their representative lodged a complaint against the Sheriff before Sir Barnes Peacock, the then Chief Justice, and Sir Barnes replied that it was neither obligatory upon the Sheriff to call a public meeting nor was it necessary to obtain the sanction of the Sheriff to a public meeting. The later telegrams from Europe shew that a most lively interest is evinced in England in this matter, and this alone, if no other reasons existed, calls for sympathetic demonstrations in India. As several notices of motions have been given in Parliament, the hands of the authors of those motions ought to be strengthened by representations from India. We only hope that the promoters of the meeting will be temperate in their representations.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegrams regarding the trial of the Raja of Pooree:

Kattuk, 4th April.—Wednesday—The examination of the remaining witnesses was over before the Court adjourned for tiffin. Mr. Evans then summed up, going over the same ground again and pointing out that, excepting the Raja, the accused have not been sufficiently identified; that it would be unsafe to convict barely on the deceased's statement; that the defendants could not adduce better evidence than they have, and that it was sufficient to rebut that for the prosecution. Mr. Graves replies to-morrow.

4th, April—Mr. Graves in his reply, pointed out that the police had neither time nor reason to concoct a story, nor had deceased any motive to perjure himself on his death-bed against the head of his religion, the moving deity of Orissa; that discrepancies in evidence for the prosecution, occurring in minor points, only rather confirm its truthfulness; and that the *alibi*, pleaded for the first time before the Sessions, has not been proved, the witnesses for the defence contradicting each other flatly. The assessors then gave a verdict of not guilty for all the prisoners on the ground that the evidence against them was not conclusive, was untrustworthy and vague, disclosing no motive for the crime, stating, however, that they have no doubt that Sifu Das died of torture as shewn by medical evidence. Judgment was reserved, and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

REVIEW.

The Battle of Plassey, a Bengali Poem, by Nobin Chunder Sen.

THE poem now before us is from the pen of one who needs no introduction to the Bengali-reading public.

The readers of the "Banga Darsan" will recognise in him the author of those charming little pieces, which have so often "taken their prisoned souls captive and lapped them in Elysium." The energy of his lines has already ranked him as the Byron of the East.

The subject of the poem under notice is the Battle of Plassey—a subject which recalls to mind many old associations and historic traditions. It was on the plains of Plassey that the British standard, which now waves over the whole continent of India, was first unfurled. The Revolution, which placed England on the throne of India, was heralded on the battle-field of Plassey. The subject, therefore, is a fertile theme for a poet, and Babu Nobin Chunder Sen has put forth his best powers in dealing with it.

In the choice of his subject, however, the poet had to contend with many difficulties. Unlike the authors of the "Megnadhbadh" and the "Vitra Sanghara" he has chosen a subject which derives no light from the great classical poems of our country. The leading characters in the memorable drama are still fresh in the minds of the people, but their deeds have not, up to this time, been made the theme of either song or ballad. He had, therefore, to depend solely upon his own imagination for the elaboration of his figures, for filling in the light and shade of his brilliant picture. But the event being a comparatively recent one, he could not draw too largely on his imagination. He could not exceed the bounds of truth and probability. He could not, like Milton, create giants wielding spears

> ———To equal which the tallest pine
> Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
> Of some tall admiral were but a wand;

nor like Valmiki make his hero carry the sun under his arm. Unlike, also, the heroes of the Iliad, his characters are not protected by that veil of classical sanctity into which the gaze of vulgar curiosity dare not penetrate. He has been obliged to confine himself to hard facts and stern realities, and admirably, we must admit, he has executed his task in spite of his difficulties.

We now come to the poem itself. Though commemorating a great event, it can hardly be called an epic poem, for it has none of the elements that constitute a poem of this nature. It is half lyric, half narrative. The descriptive element also enters slightly into its composition. It is divided into five cantos. The first canto introduces us to a secret conclave of conspirators, discussing the best means of deposing that blot on royalty—the Nawab Serajadowlah. Portions of this canto appear to us to be somewhat laboured. It contains passages, however, which give evidence of a very high order of imagination. We hardly know of anything more beautiful in the whole range of Bengali poetry (Messrs. Datta's and Banerjea's writings excepted) than the opening lines of this canto. We regret that our columns will not allow us to quote them at length; we will therefore content ourselves by referring the reader to the original. It would be doing, however, injustice to the poet if we did not subjoin a translation of the concluding lines of Rani Bhowani's speech. We only regret that our translation does not contain a tithe of the force and beauty of the original.

"Wouldst thou have my counsel! then listen, O great king! Thinkest thou the bonds of slavery intolerable? Then unsheath thy sword and rush foremost into the battle at the head of thy feudal princes. Let the banner of Bengala's liberty once more illumine its skies, even as the full moon after a century of darkness! Lives there a Bengali whose blood doth not flow faster at the bare mention of this wish? Even I, woman though I am, feel my blood coursing through my veins with the speed of lightning."

Noble sentiments these, but rather overdrawn, for a Bengali lady! Of the merits of the second canto we cannot speak too highly. If our author had not written anything else, this single canto would have placed him high in the rank of poets. It is here where he displays his descriptive powers to the best advantage. The pencil of the painter could not have given us a more vivid picture of the British camp than what has been presented to us by the graphic pen of Nobin Chunder. We translate the few opening lines:—

"The azure heavens, decked with golden clouds, were smiling above; beneath danced the playful Gunga, whose waters of liquid gold were kissed with a melodious murmur by the gentle evening breeze; only a single sun decked the western sky, while on Gunga's limpid stream danced a thousand reflected ones."

But the part which has pleased us most is the interview of Clive with the guardian goddess of England. The richness and originality of imagery, the brilliant flights of fancy, and the striking vigour of the lines remind us of the wild freedom of the Byronic Muse. We will allude to one more of the numerous gems scattered throughout this canto—we mean the war-song of the British soldier while crossing the Ganges. Although it comes from the pen of a Bengali, it will not suffer in comparison with any similar production by foreign writers.

The third canto discloses to our view the camp of Serajadowlah. Here the reader cannot but be struck with the contrast so forcibly drawn between the English camp and that of the effeminate Mahomedan. The helplessness of the Nawab when he was first awakened to a sense of his danger by the roar of the British cannon, and his eagerness to throw himself on the protection of Meer Jaffer reveal to us in its truest light the character of the voluptuous tyrant, who wielded the sceptre only to minister to his own pleasure. We now come to the 4th canto which brings us to the field of Plassey. The description of the battle, though wanting in minuteness of detail, is spirited enough to produce in the mind of the reader the effect of reality. The exhortation of Mohan Lall to the panic-stricken soldiers of the Nawab appears to us to breathe the true spirit of patriotism, and might be aptly put into the mouth of one of Homer's heroes. Of the 5th canto we have nothing to say in particular. It merely records the sequel of the battle and closes with the assassination of Serajadowlah.

One word more and we have done. We cannot sufficiently praise Babu Nobin Chunder Sen for the purity of taste and delicacy of feeling which pervade his poem. Throughout the work we have not met with a single idea or line that might offend the most delicate ear.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Duckhinaranjun Mookerjea, Lucknow	10	0	0
Kallapore Native General Library	13	4	0
Hon'ble Vishvanath Narain Mandlick C.S.I. Bombay	11	8	0
Kumar Monodakant Roy, Chanchra	13	4	0
Rao Saheb Mora Chintamony Joshi, Sikarpore	6	10	0
Baboo Brajendranath Mookerjea, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
" Poornachunder Banerjea, Jounpore	6	10	0
" Dwarkanath Maiuti, Mootigunge	13	4	0
" Muttylal, Secundrabad	13	4	0
" Sookmoy Banerjea, Bhaugulpore	15	0	0
" Duckhinapodo Roy Chowdry, Moheshraka	10	0	0
" Dinnobundoo Kor, Rampore Hat	6	10	0
" Jangli Lal, Arah	3	0	0
" Anundchunder Biswas, Chupra	10	0	0
" Sheo Pertapnarain, Chupra	24	12	0
" Gopalchunder Chatterjea, Rungpore	13	4	0
" Saligram, Ludhiana	6	10	0
" Nobinkrishna Banerjea, Jhenida	10	0	0
" Hurbuns Lal, Arrah	10	0	0
" Kristopersad Chowdry, Mooradnagar	6	10	0
" Kashy Nath Ghose, Barrackpore	6	0	0
" Chaitynopersad Borat, Chuprah	13	0	0
" Debendra Nath Roy, Mohisadol	13	0	0
" Mohim Chunder Roy, Beawar	10	0	0
" Obhoy Churn Mookerjee, Deedwana	6	10	0
" Kali Kant Kor, Ramnagar	1	5	6
" Kissory Mohun Chowdury, Sherepore	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April*, 3, 1878.

GENERAL.—Dr. B. Simpson, Civil Surgeon of Patna, is appointed to be Guardian to the Rajah of Cooch Behar during his visit to Europe.

Mr. C. Owen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, was on privilege leave from 22nd February to 4th March 1878.

Baboo Kumode Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhudruck, in the district of Balasore, is transferred to the district of Pooree, with effect from the date on which he joined that district.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, C.S., is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Central Examination Committee:—

Mr. H. Beverley, C.S. | Mr. J. Crawfurd C.S.
J. G. Charles, C.S. | ,, J. Scobell Armstrong C.S.
Rai Ram Sunker Sen, Bahadoor.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Aurungabad Division of the Gya district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Moulvi Rameezoodeen, supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Aurungabad Division of the Gya district.

Mr. H. H. Risley, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th proximo.

Mr. H. M. Kisch is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. H. Risley, or until further orders.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is promoted to the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. V. T. Taylor, deceased.

Mr. F. Wyer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is promoted to the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. T. J. C. Grant.

Mr. Wyer will continue to act until futher orders, as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. J. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner, on leave, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third Grade, *vice* Mr. F. Wyer

Mr. F. Jones, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. F. M. Halliday.

The orders of the 9th instant, granting Mr. F. B. Taylor Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea one month's privilege leave, are cancelled at his own request.

Baboo Soorja Coomar Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 in that district.

Mr. T. Smith, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, by the mail steamer *Indus* on the 25th March 1878.

Mr. P. D. Dickens is appoined to act temporarily as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, until further orders.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Patna for employment under the Durbhunga Raj:—

Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector,—from 25th June 1877.

Moonshi Sadiq Ali Sub-Deputy Collector,—from 13th April 1877.

Baboo Luchmi Narain Pundit, Peshker, Patna Commissioner's office,—from 13th April 1877.

Mr. H. Gillon, B.C.S., is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which his services may be replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H. J. Reynolds, or until further orders.

Mr. D. M. Barbour is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. A. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto ,, 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto ,, 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*.

Notice.

Wanted six Canoongoes for the Cooch Behar State on salaries varying from 60 to 80 Rs. inclusive of horse allowance. Preference will be given to graduates of the Calcutta University and to persons who have successfully passed the native Civil Service Examinations. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th April 1878.

CALICADOSS DUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

Cooch Behar Dewan's Office,
The 3rd April 1878.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised				1,39,097,15	0
Per Magistrate of Rajshye	315	0	0		
Less charges	3	4	0	311	12 0
Per W. C. Turner Esq. Bolundshur				49	10 0
B. B. D.				100	0 0
Per Collector of Bhaugulpore				90	8 7
Per Town Magistrate, Akyab				65	0 0
,, Deputy Commr. Do.				382	13 6
,, Do. Sandoway				168	14 0
,, Do. Gonda				12	13 0
,, Deputy Magistrate, Diamond Harbour				31	0 0
,, Extra Asst. Commr. Nowgong, Assam				27	0 0
,, Offg. Magistrate of Rajshye				116	12 0
,, Deputy Commr. Kyouk Phyoo				144	11 0
An English Friend				100	0 0
				Rs. 1,40,698,	13 1

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta. 6th April, 1878.

Notice.

Probate of the last Will and testament of Cowar Greesh Chunder Singh late of Pykeparah in the Suburbs of Calcutta Zemindar was on the 28th of March 1878 granted by the High Court in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to his Executors Cowar Poorno Chunder Singh and Cowar Kanty Chunder Singh with liberty to Cowar Surat Chunder Singh and Cowar Indro Chunder Singh to apply for and take out probate of the said Will on their respectively attaining majority.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.,
Attorneys at Law.

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No. 49, Cossipore Road, a two storeyed house with garden and compound. Apply to Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Roy on the premises.

Notice.

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Curer of Piles and Fistula both External and Internal by application of medicines only.

No. 310 *Lall Bazar, Calcutta.*

For Sale.

A LARGE Double Cylinder Newspaper Printing Machine, now on view at the Alipore Jail. For particulars apply to the Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. *Suits No.* 20 *and* 443 *of* 1876.

Satcowrie Doss and others,
Vrs.
Pearymohun Doss and others,
And
Hurraykrishna Doss and another,
Vrs.
Satcowrie Doss and others.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court made in the above mentioned suits on and bearing date the 23rd day of March 1877 the undersigned will with the concurrence of Brijonauth Bysack the Mortgagee on Wednesday the seventeenth day of April instant at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon at the office of the official Assignee No. 3 Old Post Office Street sell by public auction the undermentioned properties commonly known as the Chitpore Bazar *viz.*

1*st.*—All that Bazar or market known as the Chitpore Bazar and the piece or parcel of land or ground belonging thereto and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by measurement Ten Biggahs Fifteen Cottahs Fourteen Chittacks and one Cutcha be the same a little more or less situate lying and being in Chitpore Dehee Paikparrah (being Division I Sub-Division 5) in Punchano gram in the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North by the Public Road called Bhareetolah Road on the South partly by the brick built wall belonging to Muddoo and Fazil Kossaye and partly by the Nawab's Burial ground on the East partly by the Mourosee land of Golam Abbas and partly by the Barrackpore Trunk Road and on the West by the Public Road called the Kassipur Road (excepting a Road or Passage about 213 feet and 6 inches long and 6 feet broad leading to the Nawabs Burial ground aforesaid within the said boundaries) 10 Biggahs 15 Cattahs and 14 Chittacks and 1 Cutcha of the said land are held under Mourossee pottahs or perpetual Leases and are subject to the payment to the Zemindar of a yearly rental of Rupees 415-11-3 and the remaining 10 Cattahs and 2 Chittacks are held under Collectors Pottah and are subject to the payment of the annual Government Revenue of 9 annas 3 pie.

2*nd*—All that piece or parcel of mourossee land or ground and the tank thereon containing by estimation 3 Biggahs held under a perpetual Lease and situate in Kismut Nowabbazar in Chitpore being holding No. 186 division I, Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchano gram in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 90 is payable to the Zemindars and which is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the north by a lane on the east partly by the land appertaining to the Chitpore Thannah and partly by the public drain on the side of the Public Road called Kassipur Road on the South by Nawab Nasser Mirzah's land and the land appertaining to the Chitpore Thannah and on the West by the land of Nabab Nasser Mirzah and the mourossee tank of Prawn Kristo Mookerjie.

3*rd*—All that piece or parcel of Mourossee land or ground containing by estimation 6 Biggahs held under a perpetual Lease and situate in Chitpore being holding No. 186 Division 1 Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchano gram in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs and in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 300 is payable to the Zemindar.

Three Biggahs out of which said six Biggahs of land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the North partly by the pucka house of Guddadhur Bose partly by Baboo Fakeer's Tomb partly by Ketabuddy Mistree's Jumma land and partly by a shop on the East by a public drain on the South partly by a lane and partly by the Jummah land of Gopaul Chunder Doss and on the West partly by the Jummah lands of Ameer Chooreewallah and Nundo Dhobah partly by a drain and partly by a passage belonging to Matab Bibee.

And the remaining Three Biggahs of the said six Biggahs of land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the North by a lane on the East by the public Drain on the South by the Mourossy land belonging to Peary Mohun Doss and others and on the West by the Jummah land of Kabaree Sing and Madhub Chunder Dutt.

4*th*.—All that piece or parcel of Mourossee land or ground containing by estimation 5 Biggahs and 8 Cattahs held under a perpetual lease from the Zemindar and situate in Chitpore being holding No. 186 Division 1, Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchanno gram in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 84-8-6 is payable to Zemindar and which said piece or parcel of land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the north by a pucka wall and the dra n appertaining to Begum's garden on the East by the public drain on the side of the Kassipnr Road on the West by the pucka wall appertaining to the Begum's garden and on the South by the drain on the South of the public cross Road.

5*th*.—All that piece or parcel of Mourossee land or ground containing by estimation 12 Cattahs held under perpetual Lease from the Zemindar in Mouzah Paikparah being holding No. 20-1 Division 1, Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchanno gram in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 16-8-6 is payable to the Zemindar and which said land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the North and East by Jummah land of Puddoo Bewah and others on the South by the public Road leading to Paikparrah called Bhareetollah Road and on the West by the pucka dwelling house of Issur Moduck.

Further particulars as to the property can be obtained at the office of the Official Assignee No. 3 old Post Office Street and the title deeds and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Messieurs Watson and Sen No. 6 Old Post Office Street Dated this 3rd day of April 1878.

WATSON AND SEN, *Plaintiffs attorneys.* — A. B. MILLER, *Receiver and official Assignee.*

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Attorneys for the official Assignee.*

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No,	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
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Gallons Water, per minute..	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

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Rs.	40	55	65	75 each.

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The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

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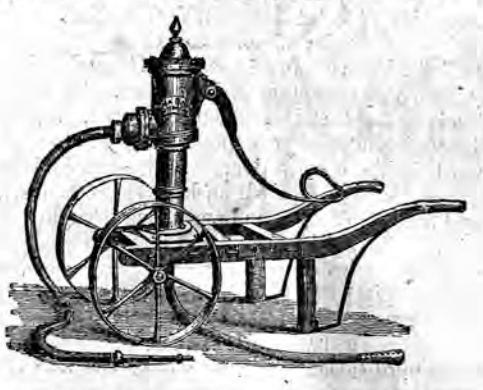

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